

# THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING

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## EDITORIAL COMMENT

### WHAT INFLUENCE HAVE YOU?

Directors and superintendents of training schools doubtless agree with the great economist who resignedly remarked that "The enlightenment of public opinion proceeds very slowly." All too frequently do they still hear the threadbare old arguments against nursing as a profession, and they seem even more potent than in the days of their inception, in keeping students out of our schools.

Much is being done through organized campaigns and, better still, through improvement in teaching and living conditions, to fill our schools. Reports indicate an increase in enrollment for fall classes over that of last year, but the supply is still short of the ever increasing demand. Results of a questionnaire sent to some three hundred freshmen in New York training schools last year indicate that little more than fifty per cent were influenced in their choice of profession directly or indirectly by graduate nurses! Some had even surmounted the adverse effect of those nurses who fail to realize the far reaching influence of carelessly expressed and temporary discontents. Such students believe that if we would "banish the woeful tales" of the hardships of a nurse's life and go out of our way a bit to emphasize the fact that hundreds of nurses are animated proof that the ten year limit to professional life is a myth, we could do much to change public opinion and thereby give nursing a less morbid place in public esteem. What are we doing to show the public that it is not alone our prominent nurses whose lives are lighted by a torch of spiritual splendor? How many people are you influencing day by day and year by year? Is it not exactly the number of people you meet? Have you read that stimulating message of Van Amburgh's which is applicable to so many nursing situations, including the recruiting of students to fill our ranks?

Tired, worn, discouraged, I leaned against the great door of Opportunity, and, to my surprise, it opened wide. It was neither locked nor latched!

Have we really utilized our opportunities for personal recruiting?  
Have we not allowed the thought of locked doors to inhibit us?

#### ENGLISH REGISTRATION ACT IN WORKING ORDER

Recent issues of the *British Journal of Nursing* are full of the joy of splendid and hard won achievement. Of the final triumph of our British sisters in the struggle for registration, a struggle which she has followed with closest interest through the years, Miss Dock writes as follows:

After thirty years of most arduous, bitterly opposed effort, British nurses attained an act of Parliament granting registration, a "one-portal" State examination and a General Nursing Council to fix the requirements for entering the profession of nursing, thus first given a legal status, protected by law, in the United Kingdom.

Since then the General Nursing Council has worked unremittingly to establish the requirements. Its meetings have been important and interesting; held publicly and fully reported, the proceedings have read like those of weighty public bodies taking testimony and arriving at decisions on general public questions, as, indeed should be, and was, true.

Today their work is complete, and on July 14 the Minister of Health signed the rules opening the State Register of Nurses in England and Wales. Scotland and Ireland, included in the Act, have their own Councils. Well may the true and tried workers in this long and often weary struggle rejoice greatly. We congratulate them and rejoice with them.

#### ANOTHER UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

The opening of university doors to nurses is always a matter of sincere rejoicing, and it is with profound pleasure that the JOURNAL announces that Western Reserve University, which has offered an admirable course in Public Health nursing since 1916, is now opening a Department of Nursing in its College for Women, of which Carolyn E. Gray has been appointed director, with the title of Associate Professor.

The course offered is similar to that of other university schools, covering a five-year period, and combining the curriculum required for a Bachelor of Science degree with that for state registration. The professional experience will be obtained in the Cleveland hospitals; we assume, in accordance with the recommendations which followed the "Health and Hospital Survey" completed last year.

Miss Gray, who is a graduate of the New York City Hospital School for Nurses and of Teachers College, takes to her new duties qualifications of a very high order, as she has had broad training school experience, has been Secretary of the New York Board of Examiners, and is a member of the committee now making a survey of nursing education for the Rockefeller Foundation. To nurses

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throughout the country she is universally known for her valuable revision of Kimber's Anatomy.

As Cleveland has extensive nursing resources in its various schools and public health organizations, and is noted for its broad social vision and splendidly coöperative spirit, the new department will open under exceedingly favorable circumstances. It is not too much to predict that Cleveland, through its new school, will make still further important contributions to nursing education.

#### WISCONSIN'S EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

Wisconsin's new law provides for an Educational Director. It will interest nurses wherever our former Interstate Secretary has travelled, to know that this new official is to be Adda Eldredge. Her headquarters will be in Madison. She has been working with the New York State Board the past winter, under temporary appointment, and has fresh in mind the various problems which arise in administering an amended law. Although there is great regret that she is not continuing as Interstate Secretary, the Wisconsin nurses will be congratulated on having secured her services.

#### "THEY SHALL NOT DIE"

It was Emerson who said, "We have a debt to every great heart," and our debt to the great hearts of such women as Sadie Heath Cabaniss and Elizabeth M. Burns, is incalculable.

The editor of a Virginia daily paper, writing with profound feeling of Miss Cabaniss' great contributions to the social progress of her native state, called her "an indomitable idealist and social prophet." The description is almost equally applicable to Miss Burns, for she, too, consistently and persistently worked to enlarge the opportunities and the vision of her sister nurses.

The spirit of Miss Cabaniss will live on in the work of her students and of those nurses for whom she helped to secure registration, and it will live in the lives she touched so closely in her varied public health work. If it be true that the best memorial is not a monument but a horizon, the perpetuation of the memory of Miss Cabaniss is assured.

Part of the work so abruptly laid down by Miss Burns, "who considered herself essentially a private duty nurse," was that of securing another club house for the nurses of New York. Those who have heard her speak on the need of the nurses, know how painstakingly she had gone into all the details of coöperative housing, and know how eager she was to have the nurses demonstrate their own ability to conduct so important a financial and coöperative under-

taking. No finer monument to her memory could be conceived than such a club house as her plans outlined; a club in which nurses could find much needed homes and where life would be permeated by the joyful and farseeing spirit of service which was so characteristic of its originator.

#### THE JOURNAL STAFF

August 1st marked another milestone in the history of the JOURNAL, for on that date, Mary M. Roberts, the co-editor appointed by the Board of Directors in January, assumed her active duties. Miss Roberts will devote herself particularly to the gathering of material for the pages of the magazine, and, as always, questions and suggestions from our readers as to what they want and need will be welcome. The results of the questionnaire distributed at the Kansas City and New England meetings have been most interesting and encouraging and now the suggestions given will be worked out as far as possible in our pages.

Miss Jennings, of Rochester, who has been serving as acting assistant editor for the past year, leaves the office at this time. She came to fill a vacancy, not knowing for how long a time she would be needed, but agreeing to stay as long as might be best. During her time of service she became as interested and as loyal a worker in the JOURNAL'S interests as if a lifetime of work for it lay before her. She now returns to her duties as a training school instructor, feeling that her year of magazine work has been a help to her; as it certainly has been to the JOURNAL.

Miss Roberts will contribute to the October JOURNAL a little sketch of the editorial office, as it impresses one coming to it, a stranger.

#### A CORRECTION

In the July JOURNAL, under the heading Nursing Progress in the Philippines, we spoke of Rose E. Nicolet as superintendent of the Civil Hospital, Manila. She is, instead, at the Union Mission Hospital, Iloilo, Panay Islands.

#### A CENTRAL SCHOOL OF NURSING FOR MINNEAPOLIS

Too late for comment in this issue of the JOURNAL, we have received a report of the enlargement of the University School of Nursing in Minneapolis to a central school. We shall speak of this further next month.

#### DEATH OF PAULINE L. DOLLIVER

As our pages close, we learn with deep regret of the death of Pauline Dolliver, well known to nurses in both Boston and New York, long superintendent of nurses at the Massachusetts General, and one of the early and valued workers in our national associations.

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## THE VANGUARD OF AN INTERNATIONAL ARMY<sup>1</sup>

BY ANNIE W. GOODRICH, R.N.

General Ireland, Members of the Medical Staff, Friends and my Colleagues: I value more deeply than I can express the privilege and honor of addressing you today. The inspiration of this truly great occasion is immeasurably deepened for me by the memory of the beautiful exercises at the Walter Reed Hospital for the eastern and larger wing of this army of student nurses whose course has now come to a successful completion.

I would that I could bring vividly before those present the episodes of that week in Washington—episodes for which the grounds of Walter Reed recently so beautified, its historic buildings, and the dignity of the military procedures and accoutrements provided so rich and rare a setting. Class day, commencement, and prophetic pageant made a colorful chapter in the history of nursing, the last scene of which could not be more fittingly enacted than here at the Presidio looking out through the Golden Gate. But these moments are too precious, the opportunity of a parting message too great to permit more than this brief mention of the beautiful and to us, perhaps indeed to our country, who knows, important event of the graduation of the first class of the Army School of Nursing.

Let us for a moment lift the curtain of the past to gaze upon those days in which this school found its inception. As we do so, the memories press thick and hard. We realize when we try to review its coming into existence that years—no, centuries, ago it was ordained by St. Vincent de Paul whose pronouncement was a vision of the nurse of today:

They shall have no monasteries but the house of the sick, no cells but a hired room, no cloisters but the streets of the town and the wards of the hospital, no inclosure but obedience, and for convent bars, only the fear of God; for a veil they shall have a holy and perfect modesty; and while they keep themselves from the infection of vice they shall sow the seeds of virtue wherever they turn their steps.

Its corner stone as a professional school was laid in the Crimea; its curriculum assembled and tested through application, by the scholarly and devoted pioneers of our profession, amongst whose names must ever, outstandingly arise—Isabel Hampton Robb, teacher, nurse, mother, who never rested until the doors of the university were opened to us; her erudite comrade, M. Adelaide Nutting, who through the

<sup>1</sup> Address delivered at the graduation of the first class, Army School of Nursing, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco.

university has steadily broadened and enriched our curriculum and to whom we owe the highly prepared women who in this country and others even to far away China are steadily raising the standards of nursing, and thereby the wellbeing of the peoples; Sophia Palmer, the first and for many years the only editor of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, to whom we are immeasurably indebted for that most powerful organ for rapid dissemination of information, a professionally directed press; Lillian Wald, to whom the children of the streets of many cities and in the far removed places owe a debt of which they will never be aware; and lastly, Jane Delano, through whose organizing ability as well as command of the affection of the members of her profession, brought, when the unprecedented call for nurses came in 1917, an enrollment of 8,000 reserves through the Red Cross. We wish it were possible to dwell upon the service rendered by the state inspectors of the schools of nursing beginning with Elizabeth Burgess; and the nursing heads and their assistants of the civil and army hospitals to whom Miss Stimson has already paid tribute, a long list led by Mary M. Riddle and Marie Louis. We realize we can never adequately express our gratitude to that staunch supporter of the ideals of the nursing profession, Dr. Winford H. Smith of Johns Hopkins, then in the Surgeon General's Office, and above all and in any measure, of our debt to General Robert E. Noble in whose hands the establishment of the school so definitely lay. These are indeed but a few of the many that made possible the creation of the school, for it must not be forgotten that the interest of the young womanhood of the country was aroused and the students called to both civil and army schools through the machinery of the American Nurses' Association, working in close coöperation with the women of the country giving their service through the Red Cross and the National Council of Defense. It would almost seem that the school owes its life and the way it was shaped to every group that before and during the war, was mobilized for constructive service to mankind. How little was this realized in those days when we became part of the great staff gathered together for the purpose of evaluating and distributing the manhood and womanhood of the country for rapid and immediate action; millions of our best manhood to be projected into a situation that spelt destruction, therefore demanding constant replenishment of their kind and the conservation of their strength and energy through the material elements as well as the provision for the care of their bodies through the science of medicine and nursing.

Our imagination again brings forcibly before us the extraordinary mobilization of these forces, their rapid projection into another continent, the heroic deeds of men, and not less of women "over

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there," and on this side a hardly less extraordinary achievement through the rapid creation of hundreds of munition factories, of shipping facilities not heretofore available in this country, of great thousand-bed hospitals with their scientific equipment and this in the face of a tragedy—the epidemic of 1918—hardly less heartrending and devastating than the tragedy being enacted on the other side. No one can ever know what the unprecedented and immediate response of the students to the call of the school meant to those in whose hands the responsibility lay. In less than five months more than 10,000 applications were received, over 5,800 of which met the admission requirements; but how our heart aches again at the thought of those ardent young spirits who came so eagerly and were so immediately torn from us by that terrible pestilence.

It is impossible in any space of time which could be allotted to this address to attempt to present the briefest picture of the many vivid and dramatic episodes, already dimming, of those days. But there is a memory that should always be with us, the way in which a great country came together, men, women, and children, rich and poor, for a great project—the destruction of a threatening evil, the safeguarding of the things we held most dear. This is a memory to be cherished for itself and for those concerned, but above all, must we retain it because it points to a fact of most profound importance to the builders of the future; namely, that given existing evils and knowledge concerning methods of destroying them an intelligent society should not permit them to continue, for it has again been demonstrated that it is possible to unify minds scattered over a vast territory into a great effective force.

When the history of those epochal years, 1914 to 1920, is written, does anyone question that towering above all episodes of that extraordinary period will be that of 1917, the Russian Revolution? Recently I listened to an exposition of the situation in Russia by a Russian authority. In sharp, bold strokes he threw, as it were, upon a canvas the picture of the awakening to a knowledge by the masses of their power if expressed through group action. Ignorance unloosed, undirected by reasoned knowledge, great nobilities and appalling beastialities—a veritable Frankenstein whose only weapon was revolution instead of a great constructive force whose tool is evolution. It is my belief, if I may venture to have a belief in the matter, that never was there a more effective illustration of the truth once voiced by John Stuart Mill, writing to a well known teacher of his day, "I agree with you, sir, that real education is the contact of human living soul with human living soul"—that that cataclysmic moment when the great masses of a country, the population of which

is 125,000,000, the illiteracy of which is unquestionably great, through some dissemination of knowledge so universal, that for the moment at least these masses spoke as one voice, and speaking overthrew the established laws, systems, and customs of generations and of the most autocratic of governments. It is this conviction, this fact indeed, that makes the message my feeble pen can bring to you of but small moment, but the question—What will you do with your unusually rich and varied preparation? of the most profound importance. Do I need to rehearse to you the good things you have fallen heir to? In the first place, I count of no small importance the sound foundations you yourselves laid through your previous educational preparation—all of you had at least four years of secondary work, many of you advanced academic and scientific courses, many had been in the teaching field,—a splendid soil in which to sow the knowledge made possible through the gathering together in our camp hospitals of the greatest scientists in the field of medicine and surgery, of the best thought and experience in nursing, and the most elaborate equipment that hospitals have ever seen; added to this we have the opening of the doors of the leading civil hospitals in the country in order that you should have those experiences not to be found in the military institutions; and lastly, we have the Red Cross making it possible for you to add to your curriculum a wider experience in health matters through the visiting nurse organizations of various cities.

Since I failed to put my message to your eastern sisters into the written word, in so speaking to you today I am speaking to them again. To me, you of the east and of the west, individually so lovely to look upon, your varying abilities so fascinating to contemplate, are nevertheless integrated into a great moving constructive force with no small part to play in the march of progress. You and your civil hospital sisters are to me a most important branch of the great army of womanhood upon whose conception or interpretation in the next few years of the aim of life, I venture to assert, depends in no small measure the life or death of our tottering civilization. For this reason I desire to bring before you, briefly but vividly, your part in the dissemination of the scientific knowledge now available in our great laboratories, your extraordinary opportunity to interpret to the people in simple language and by practical examples the life-giving message of the age epitomized by our great statesman, Lowell: "Democracy in its best sense is merely the letting in of light and air."

We need hardly rehearse the world as it is today: from one angle, almost too terrible to contemplate, a world wide unrest, a continent reeking with misery, a little cloud no larger than a man's hand arising in the far east, while in our own country physical conditions

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and educational limitations revealed to us through the draft, disquieting indeed to thoughtful minds. Nevertheless, the world looked at today from another angle fills us with abundant hope. We have scientific knowledge that was never before available. We have thousands where formerly there were tens who hold that knowledge in their hands. We live in an age that has been called the social age, an age that has a sense and a growing sense of common responsibility. We have a new message not only in medicine, although perhaps by this science it is more dramatically exemplified than by any other—a message not only of the cure of certain existing evils, but their prevention, their complete elimination from the scheme of things. To such a group as this, I need hardly rehearse the outstanding examples of this fact; in the not far past a surgeon to save a life had to amputate a limb, today through aseptic surgery it is possible to save both life and limb; tuberculosis, a scourge for centuries before Christ—would I assert too much if I said that with the knowledge that we now have, given adequate machinery, could be entirely stamped out; insanity, so little understood that its victims were formerly, and indeed in some parts of the world still are, treated as criminals, whereas today crime itself is being revealed in many instances to be due to mental abnormalities curable or preventable if recognized in early life.

The arch enemies of man, it matters not how they express themselves, whether through pestilence, famine, or the sword, are ignorance, poverty, disease, and crime, and the greatest of these is ignorance. These evils are indifferent to their victims, child, adult, aged, alike become their prey. It is they and not their victims that should be overcome. The greatest evil to my mind is that which deprives a little child of the garden of youth and, most pitiful and despicable of all, that filches from it its power to laugh. There are literally thousands of children today who have never laughed and who will have no memories of the joy of youth and, greatest tragedy of all, they are found not alone in the devastated countries overseas. The most beautiful, the least provincial, and therefore, most cosmopolitan, almost statesmanlike attitude that I can think of is that of the child mind the early and only inscription on which has been made by the hand of love. "I can do nothing with the child, madam," exclaimed the irate nursemaid of a beautiful but to her mind too democratically inclined little girl. "She will speak to every one on the street who looks at her. You should have seen the horrid old beggar she was just making friends with." "But mamma," protested the indignant and perplexed child, "that old man shined on me and *I shined back on him.*" What will be the effect of a starved joyless youth on the attitude of the man toward the world?



Another great evil is that which deprives the aged of the only solace of old age, the home. There are thousands today that have no homes. And there is a third evil and in a certain sense again the greatest—the evil that deprives the country—no, the world, of the creative and constructive power of its normal manhood and womanhood. There is an inestimable loss of such power through early and preventable death or mental and physical crippling.

Even as I asked your eastern sisters, so shall I beg you to read three books: the first two, "It Might Have Happened to You," by Coningsby Dawson, and "The Next War," by Will Irwin, I ask you to read that you may see clearly the pitiful today and the tomorrow that might, but must not be. The third, "Reconstruction in Philosophy," by our great educator, John Dewey, to me at least, gives promise of the gradual coming of that "great far off divine event toward which the whole creation moves." Contemplative knowledge, Dr. Dewey informs us, has been superseded through the demonstrations of science that knowledge is power to transform the world by practical knowledge.

A fact even more succinctly stated, perhaps, by Bernard Shaw in his last and not the least extraordinary production, "Back to Methuselah": "I tell you," says the serpent to Eve, "I am very subtle. When you and Adam speak I hear you say WHY, always WHY—you see things and you say WHY? but I dream things and I say WHY NOT?" Dr. Dewey points out that this new attitude toward knowledge arouses an interest and an energy in attacking difficult and unpleasant conditions, whereas the former attitude made one turn from the unpleasant. He points to the play of childhood as ceaseless activity, not rest and recreation following enforced toil, and through this fact he leads us on until he defines art as the union of joyful thought with the control of nature.

Revivifying indeed is this conception of life, but as we glance over the developments in the field of science, thrilled as we must be by the proof of his contention, must not our discontent be the greater concerning the things to which this science has been applied? Can any thinking person contemplate unmoved the stupendous achievements in the past few years—the penetration of the ocean, the climbing of the skies, the elimination of time and space through the wireless; in the field of experimental agriculture the change of texture, contour, color, and type of flower and fruit; without the insistent question—What changes have been wrought in and for Man in any way commensurate to these—for Man the one creation through whom these things are brought about? We know today with an almost mathematical certainty the conditions found in any given unit of

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population that ought not to be. We are kept informed of the unpleasant facts which we repeat with the dreary monotony almost of a machine. To our desk come weekly the reports of the infant mortality rate for the United States. We note with interest and some satisfaction that while San Francisco's is only 62 per thousand, New York, that great metropolis, has lowered its rate to 85 per thousand despite its sunless, airless tenements glutted with humanity, in marked contrast to some small industrial towns that report over 200, but we cannot close our eyes to the result of various intensive experiments,—for instance, the reduction to 11 per thousand by a model English village.

There is an old saying that has not yet been disproved, "Where two or three are gathered together." We are told that war is the result of secret diplomacy which is indeed the gathering of two or three together, and behold a purification by fire and sword with its terrible concomitants—a terrorized and destroyed childhood, a crippled manhood and womanhood, a distraught old age. In the face of a world population you are but a few drops in a great ocean of humanity, yet it is my dream, my prayer, and my belief that this group, the largest ever graduated from any one school and the most comprehensively prepared, will join hands with their professional sisters from other schools and in other lands and this time *preceding*, not *following*, the armies of the world, will inscribe upon the unwritten surface of many minds the gospel of prevention of human ills. "It is man that is sacred and not autocracies or democracies," said Lowell. To me the nurse is the high priestess of a religion that proclaims the sacredness of humanity. It is her function to conserve for the little child in all its perfection its beauty of mind and body and the joy of its youth, to strengthen for the world the power of its manhood and womanhood, and to lead tenderly the steps of the old. Hers is an unequalled opportunity, for the doors of all homes are open to her; she speaks through her actions, and the result of her actions, a language so universally understood that it needs no interpreter, a veritable Esperanto. I said there was a little cloud in the far east—shall it be dissipated through an army such as this—an army concerned with the question of nationality, race, color, and sex, only in so far as such information enables a more effective service of heart, mind, and hand; or shall it be in the old accepted way?

I am confident that as true daughters of the Army you will never be satisfied to express yourselves in other than effective action, motivated by a high sense of duty. The varied experience that has brought you into such intimate contact with suffering and needs will insure your seeking a field through which you are convinced you are making

a definite contribution to the reshaping of human lives. Your association with the great thinkers of the world, your knowledge of the ever increasing contributions of science and art to social betterment will bring the trained power of imagination to your task and will keep before you the necessity of food, not less for your mind than for your body. It will make you turn continually for further light and inspiration to those great treasure houses of human thought and accomplishment,—the universities, upon the library shelves of which, I repeat, will be found today sufficient knowledge to transform the world. The ways and means of bringing this about will be written in all tongues, for the Immortals speak not to nations, but to mankind, their message is not for today alone, but for the remote future. To have read "Les Miserables" in one's youth was to be grateful to be living in another country and in another time; to read it again today, is to know that it is for you tomorrow. Wrote Victor Hugo to the Italian publisher of this great human document:

You are right, sir, when you tell me that *Les Miserables* is written for all nations. I do not know whether it will be read by all, but I wrote it for all. It is addressed to England as well as to Spain, to Italy as well as to France, to Germany as well as to Ireland, to Republics which have slaves as well as to Empires which have serfs. Social problems overstep frontiers. \* \* \* In every place where man is ignorant and despairing, in every place where woman is sold for bread, wherever the child suffers for lack of the book which should instruct him and of the hearth which should warm him, the book of *Les Miserables* knocks at the door and says: "Open to me, I come to you." At the hour of civilization through which we are now passing, and which is still so sombre, the miserable's name is Man; he is agonizing in all climes, and he is groaning in all languages. \* \* \* Where is your army of school masters, the only army which civilization acknowledges? Where are your free and compulsory schools? Does everyone know how to read in the land of Dante and of Michael Angelo? Have you made public schools of your barracks? Have you not, like ourselves, an opulent war-budget and a paltry budget of education? Let us subject your social order to examination, let us take it where it stands and as it stands, let us view its flagrant offences, show me the woman and the child. It is by the amount of protection with which these two feeble creatures are surrounded that the degree of civilization is to be measured. There are Italians, and they are numerous, who say: "This book, *Les Miserables*, is a French book. It does not concern us. Let the French read it as a history, we read it as a romance." Alas! I repeat, whether we be Italians or Frenchmen, misery concerns us all. Ever since history has been written, ever since philosophy has meditated, misery has been the garment of the human race; the moment has at length arrived for tearing off that rag and for replacing, upon the naked limbs of the Man-people, the sinister fragment of the past with the grand purple robe of the dawn.

Courage, dear colleagues, something has indeed happened in several countries at least since Victor Hugo penned this letter in 1862, barely sixty years ago, for feeble woman has been permitted to take her place by the side of man and is increasingly sharing in the

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responsibility and shaping of the state. Increasingly she is to be found today in the universities, in the occupational field, in the courts of law, and in the political arena. Let us pray that in so sharing the world-responsibilities of man, she will bring to bear upon these great problems the kind of mind that takes from the past only that which will strengthen the present and thereby create a world safe and beautiful to which to welcome the generations that are to come. This kind of mind which is the greatest gift of the All-wise is well called the creative mind. It is the young mind, the mind that radiates the golden glory of the west, the mind that I am confident you will bring to your great task, and if you do, I predict that a world change not less great can and will be brought about. That it is this mind that you will bring to the great work that lies before you is evidenced, I dare to hope, by the vision that led you to answer the call of your country through this service and that caused you to pursue this course to a successful end. Hold high through life the little lamp you have so nobly earned. It will burn brightly through the knowledge which has been poured so abundantly into it by those who have directed your instruction and experience. "As one lamp lights another nor grows less," so shall you light a million lamps upon a thousand hills whose penetrating rays shall guide and guard the stumbling, halting steps of our civilization on its long pilgrimage toward the ideal.

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## DOES A PRIVATE DUTY NURSE DO PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING?

BY RUTH BIRCHARD, R.N.

*Cleveland, Ohio*

### FIRST PAPER

[In this and several succeeding papers, which will appear at intervals, a record is given of a few cases of a private duty nurse who did definite public health work on forty per cent of her cases. These covered a period of ten years, before the days of twelve-hour duty.]

In almost every case there was some conversation on right living as a means toward health and happiness. In thirty-five per cent of the cases, some very definite public health work was done, such as teaching on hygiene of the home; dietetics; instruction which led to the cleaning of unsanitary cellars and outhouses. Two outdoor privies were disinfected, reported to the Board of Health and to owners of rented property so that they were removed. Scabies and pediculosis were discovered in a home of neurasthenics of years' standing and



were so much improved that the patients, as well as their family and relatives, were relieved, the family being gradually taught the proper environment for a patient. Mothers were taught the care of infants and children and the regulation of their own living, so that their milk would be wholesome for their babies. Talks were held with mothers about the advantages gained and the pleasures afforded by a study of child nature; the necessity of satisfying, in the right way and the right time, the inborn tendency of little children to be curious as to where they came from, and as to their own development. Efforts were made to interest mothers in the proper training of the spoiled child, so as to avoid the nervousness, poor health, and unhappiness that are a sure result. Convalescing children were entertained by instructive play so that, though they did not use their school books, they were not behind their classes when they returned to school. The family of a tuberculous patient was taught methods of prevention and proper living necessary to preserve health; one tuberculous patient was persuaded to go to a sanitarium for treatment with the expectation of becoming a nurse when sufficiently recovered.

It is hardly necessary to say to a nurse of experience that this nurse did not choose her patients; that she gave her whole self to her work; that she did everything that came to hand, and that her idea must have been that it is our aim to give skilled nursing care to all the sick. Registrars, doctors, and families soon learn to choose such a nurse for all the most difficult or disagreeable cases; she is kept busy, and the long twenty-four hour days take a heavy toll of all the energies of mind and body.

As this work was done before the public health campaign, no doubt some of the people thought they were paying the nurse for the care of the patient and things pertaining to that care, and not for unasked-for teaching and cleaning up, but generally they appreciated that she had done more than was expected.

#### FIRST CASE

The patient, Harold Brown, a valvular heart case with angina pectoris, lived in his father's house, about three miles from a small city. He was very ill and the doctor feared he could not live more than two or three days. A nurse was called because of complaint made by the druggist of the frequency with which a prescription was sent to be filled, which contained morphine. With nursing care, the patient improved so much that the doctor said he might recover sufficiently to get around again, but at the end of three and one-half weeks, an attack of angina pectoris brought a sudden termination of life. Miss D., the nurse, kept him free from the distressing pain he

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had suffered, though in the three and one-half weeks, the total amount of morphine she gave him equalled only the amount that he himself had taken during the last twenty-four hours before she took charge.

Miss D. got very little sleep while on this case. She found that in her absence, medicine not ordered had been given to her patient and that the stepmother took medicine that was prescribed for the patient. Carefully and unobtrusively, Miss D. observed that there were ten small bottles in various places in the house containing a small amount of the prescribed solution, and with caution she obtained possession of them all; she also took note of the whisky bottle in the dining room cupboard, though it was forbidden the patient.

One day Miss D. went to the city during her two hours off duty, leaving a telephone number in case she were needed. She was called back because the patient had a bad spell. Reaching the bedside and placing her fingers on his pulse, she turned to the mother and said, "Mr. Brown has had some medicine; what did you give him?" Mrs. Brown replied, "Nothing but a little water." After the patient was better and when Mrs. Brown had left the room with a curious little smile on her face, Mr. Brown said, "Mother gave me a spoonful of whiskey while you were gone; I know you know it, so I might just as well confess." Miss D. said, "You did not measure it out with a small spoon either, when you were about it." Mr. Brown laughed slightly and said, "No, I took it out of the bottle, but I'd like to know how you knew." "Well, I know your condition, and the effect of everything I have given you, on your circulation, so of course, if you take something different I know that; then, too, if you poured whiskey out in this room half an hour ago I would still smell it." Mr. Brown replied, "Well, I guess I'll have to give in." Miss D. added: "But you are feeling very much better than before I came here; why, this morning you reached over to your waistcoat and combed your hair with your pocket comb; that's always a sure sign that a man is getting better. Some of these days you'll be rowing across the river, building a fire and frying a chicken, but that bottle will never help you to it."

There was another reason why Miss D. did not sleep while on that case. She tried lying on the lounge the first night, near the patient's door; she tried a bed the next day, during her time off; the following day she tried the hammock, but unfortunately she took a pillow with her, and so carried the visitors to the hammock. Then she decided that the most comfortable place was a wooden double seat. It was too short, of course, and the arms at the end were in the way, but by putting a chair in front at the end, a place was made for her feet, and when one shoulder and hip got too tired of the hard bench she got up, placed the chair at the other end of the bench, and reversed

her position. She found two cushions that seemed to be free from bugs and made use of those. Before she left the case, Miss D. found a way of telling the family how the beds might be cleaned with gasoline, and the twenty-two-year-old daughter went to work with it.

It is quite usual for people to talk over their family affairs with a nurse; in this case the problem was the youngest son, John, fourteen years old, incorrigible, addicted to tobacco, knowing the taste of intoxicating beverages, and out with a gang of like boys till all hours of the night, getting up the next morning at eleven o'clock for his breakfast. It seemed as if no civil words passed between him and the rest of the family. He was the son of the stepmother, half-brother to the patient, and his mother had no control whatever, over him. One day the patient talked with Miss D. about John, saying that no one could do anything with him. Miss D. took the boy's part and said that something interesting should be provided for him to do, that no one seemed to understand him, and that he was at an age when a boy does not understand himself and is, perhaps, as much surprised as anyone at the things he does. He was developing rapidly, new thoughts, feelings, instincts and impulses were welling up within him, new ideas of independence, thinking of himself as a man. Emotional disturbance and lack of stability and concentration were discouraging because they were misunderstood. "Get the boy interested in the things a boy ought to do; keep him so busy that he won't have time for those wrong things. Boys are not bad if they get the right things to do." Mr. Brown said he would like to see her get that boy interested in anything except the gang. Miss D. replied, "All right, it may be that you will have that pleasure."

Taking advantage of the boy's susceptibility to indirect suggestion, Miss D. treated him as she would an ideal boy and talked about the interests of the Boy Scouts, though he was not one. On a bright evening she called his attention to the constellations that the Boy Scouts learn, and the interesting stories about them. Together they picked out Polaris, the Big and Little Dipper, Cassiopeia, Bootes with his hunting dogs on the trail of the Great Bear, the Northern Crown, and Hercules with his foot on the Dragon's head. Another day she interested him in tying different knots; it was amusing to see him work at the bolan knot. When he seemed discouraged with it, Miss D. tied it with her eyes shut, and he worked at it again, and this time succeeded. She told him that it was the easiest knot to forget how to tie, and the next day he found that to be true.

One day, Mrs. Brown and her daughter went away, leaving no one at home to get the noon lunch and dinner. John stayed around all day, and with the nurse's suggestions and a little help, prepared

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the lunch, washed the dishes, and tidied the house a little better than was usual. During the afternoon Miss D. took a few minutes' nap in the hammock, but was awakened by John, who tickled her face with a feather. As a punishment she jokingly assigned him the cleaning of the spring-water barrel, which had caused her some concern. A pipe, carrying water from a spring on the hillside above, entered the barrel near the top, and another pipe, a little lower, carried the water to the next neighbor's barrel. The barrel was green and slimy, and suggestion to Mr. and Mrs. Brown had not produced any results. Miss D. helped John until he got the right idea as to how clean it should be, and he finished the work, doing it well.

In the evening the family were very much surprised as they gradually learned how John had spent the day. He went to bed early without going out with the gang. When Miss D. went to the city again she brought with her several books that the librarian had picked out especially for the boy, and suggested that he bring some of the boys with him to read them. She also explained to him how a librarian can find exactly the kind of books that a boy likes to read. He thus received a start in the right direction.

The father and older brothers were inveterate smokers. As a result of talks to John about using tobacco, the father asked about cutting off his own tobacco. Miss D. advised him to do so very gradually, because his system was accustomed to it. He actually did cut it down to three pipefuls a day.

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## THE POWER OF COÖPERATION IN SECURING LEGISLATION

BY MARY A. MEYERS, R.N.

*President, Indiana State Nurses' Association*

[Indiana nurses have for years struggled to give the people of the state good nursing despite the handicap of a weak law. Their spirit is admirably shown in the following account of the splendid coöperation that resulted in the passage of a nurse practice act that will assure protection to the nurse-employing public of Indiana.—Ed.]

A story of whole-hearted coöperation on the part of all the component parts of the nursing profession throughout the state was written during the 1921 session of the General Assembly of Indiana and this coöperation eventually made possible—against most determined opposition—the enactment of a law in the Hoosier State that puts the nursing profession on a plane that has been hoped for by friends of the profession for many years.

An attempt was made in the legislature of 1919 to revise the nurses' law. The proposed new bill in that session was amended and re-amended until it was worse than the old law, and the nurses of the state asked their friends in the legislature to defeat the measure.

In the fall and winter of 1920-21, a new bill was drafted by the nurses, but before it could be introduced, a number of physicians, operating private hospitals, introduced a bill which bore the name of Representative Kamman and became famous throughout Indiana as "House Bill 20." This bill sought to lower the standards that the nurses of the state had been years in building up and it would have placed the control of the Indiana State Board of Examination and Registration of Nurses in the hands of physicians. It was so worded that there existed great danger of the majority of the state board members being appointed from the ranks of those physicians who were operating small hospitals in various parts of the state. It would have made Indiana the "dumping ground" for nurses who might fail to pass examinations in other states, but its main object seemed to be to wrest the control of the state regulatory board from the hands of the nurses themselves. After we learned the real meaning of the Kamman bill, all work on and for our own bill was stopped for the time being and the nurses of the state gave their undivided attention to killing this new menace.

The thing came on so suddenly that we had little time to make plans. We were face to face with an enemy that was strongly entrenched politically, but which, fortunately, underestimated the combined strength of the nurses of the state. With but one thought in mind—the killing of the Kamman bill—every nurse in Indiana began to work incessantly. We discovered that much quiet work had been done by friends of the bill before the General Assembly session convened, and we had to set to work immediately to prevent its being rushed through both houses. The danger compelled us to build an organization of defense, rather than of offense.

We discovered that the dominant sentiment in the House of Representatives was in favor of the Kamman bill. The whole subject of nurses' control by the state was little understood among the legislators and their pledges of support for the bill had been given for personal "trading" purposes to such a degree that we soon realized we were to have a bitter fight on our hands to defeat the measure. Many county medical societies and other organizations, influenced by the coterie behind the bill, had endorsed it and had asked their respective representatives to vote for it, little realizing what it actually meant to those dependent upon the nursing profession in the state.

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merrily. We finally obtained a public hearing in the matter—the hearing being granted us at 7:30 p. m., January 18, and our notice of the hearing having been given us at 10 o'clock that same morning! One hour's time was to be granted each side for the argument before the House Committee having the bill in charge.

We had to rely on the telephone to call the nurses of the state into Indianapolis for that meeting. Every training school superintendent's office in the city, every public health center and every other organization interested in nursing was quickly given its place in the hurried scheme of organizing the state, within ten hours, to combat the well-organized crowd that was against us. The long distance telephone buzzed unceasingly, and when the hearing convened that night the friends of the Kamman bill were as much surprised as we were, for the committee room was filled to overflowing with nurses from many parts of Indiana. Not an inch of standing room was left. Nurses from out state, student nurses from all the Indianapolis training schools, married nurses, and nurses who had long been inactive in the profession, were in attendance in large numbers. That representation of the nursing profession was one of the most inspiring sights that I have witnessed. A member of the Senate told me, as he hurried past into the committee room, that some one had called him from his hotel, saying the state house was "swarming with nurses and that he had better come at once." He came, as did many other members of the House and Senate,—many of them not members of the committee having jurisdiction.

The hour allotted to the friends of the Kamman bill was taken up by physicians in complaining of the existing restrictions on the nursing profession in the state and of the regulations governing training schools in Indiana. No one, except physicians connected with small hospitals, appeared to argue for the Kamman bill. On our side, no one but nurses appeared in defense of Indiana's old system of protection for the profession. Each nurse who spoke was given ten minutes of time and each emphasized a certain point in our argument for the higher standards so essential to the protection of those cared for by nurses.

As soon as the hearing was concluded, all of us—hundreds of nurses from every part of Indiana—"buttonholed" individual legislators, telling them exactly what the Kamman bill sought to do. Many of the legislators became our staunch friends as soon as they heard the true state of affairs.

It was at this hearing that Representative Russell B. Harrison, son of Benjamin Harrison, former President of the United States, came forward and asked to be allowed to introduce the nurses' bill



to raise the nursing standards of Indiana, in accordance with the wishes of the great group of Hoosier nurses who were represented there that night. It was his suggestion that since the Kamman bill sought to destroy and tear down the standards that surrounded the nursing profession, the nurses should use this opportunity to introduce their bill that would put the profession on even a higher plane than it had been. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Public Health Committee of the house and we entrusted our "higher standards" bill to him. He and other friends of the nurses then began work to retard the progress of House Bill Number 20 until the nurses' bill could be introduced in the house and the issues joined firmly for the fight that was to come between friends of better and friends of worse nursing in Indiana.

Our bill was named "House Bill 140," Colonel Harrison introducing it. As soon as this bill was introduced, friends of the Kamman bill asked another public hearing. This was held and again the nurses of the state responded to our call for representation, and again we came off with flying colors. The fight almost from the first centered in the Public Health Committee of the house. We urged that the Kamman bill be killed in committee and that our bill come out with a unanimous favorable report. Weeks of the very hardest sort of work on the part of all the nurses in the state and on the part of our friends in the House of Representatives were consumed in this struggle within the committee. The nurses in the state responded bravely to our calls for help. We used them all, in one way or another, and gradually our work began to tell on the opposition.

Indiana is a rural state and in many counties we do not have hospitals—in some instances not even a resident nurse—but in such counties some one knew of a married nurse who long had been inactive, or of some one else whom they could call on to help out in bombarding the respective legislators with our side of the story. All that was needed, when we found such inactive friends of the nurses, was to tell them we needed them, that the work which Indiana nurses had taken years to build up, was about to be overturned. Each worker was told that her "job" was to interest as many men and women in her immediate neighborhood as possible in the details of our cause. In one county two such married nurses, each having a family to care for, succeeded in having more than 150 persons write to individual members of the legislature, asking support for the nurses' bill! Public health nurses in the smaller counties gave and gave of their time and strength, and good work was done during the long fight by the student nurses. In many training schools the students were given permission to stay up after hours if they wished to write letters

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to their senators or house members, and in many instances these nurses also wrote to many representative men and women in their respective home communities, asking them to lend assistance. Each district association had its Legislative Committee and sent representatives to Indianapolis to help, and all the alumnae associations of the state had Legislative Committees that labored faithfully and well in the crusade of education of the General Assembly. It was a splendid lesson for the nurses of Indiana. We soon realized that we never could have functioned as we did, *had it not been for our new form of organization so recently brought about by the American Nurses' Association*. This form of organization enabled us to get in touch with the nurses over the state within an hour's time on any particular day!

So successful did this bombardment of the legislature become, that the Speaker of the House asked members of our Legislative Committee to tell him about their organization for the battle. They confessed that they had no political organization and were far from satisfied with their own nursing organizations. The Speaker replied that "as far as he could see" the nurses' group was the best organized of any group working in the legislature and that he had received more personal letters on the Nurses' Bill than on any other which was before the General Assembly of 1921.

The Committee on Publicity obtained the interest and coöperation of all the leading newspapers of the state. The press associations, which supplied the big dailies with their legislative news, soon were pressed into action and the nurses' fight in itself soon became so much of a "news story" that the papers were asking for information concerning it almost before we were ready.

Bulletins were sent frequently to every district and alumnae association, training schools for nurses, and public health centers. Our constant cry to these different groups was "Visit the editor of your home paper." They explained both bills to the little country paper editors and asked them to help us. They did. One by one their papers swung into line, until eventually the legislators "heard from the folks back home" with a vengeance. Then we began to send out our own publicity to the editors of more than 500 newspapers in the state and the "snowball of our cause" began to grow faster than even we had felt it could. Many medical societies, which previously had indorsed the Kamman Bill, realized their mistake and sent messages to their senators and representatives, asking them to support the Harrison bill and defeat the Kamman bill. Club women, teachers, ministers, politicians—persons from every walk of life—eventually were aroused to sympathy with our fight. When we finally had the

Kamman bill killed and our own brought out of committee—somewhat changed and mutilated, but with the essential parts intact—it was with a unanimous report of the committee in favor of its passage.

Our next step was to get the bill past second reading without undesirable amendments. The legislature convened early in January and our bill was reported out of committee February fourth. During this entire time our efforts were devoted to killing the Kamman bill and having our own reported favorably. The second reading took place eleven days later, days in which we kept up our work. Letters, telegrams and personal interviews with the legislators continued. On second reading every effort to amend the bill was quickly voted down. On third reading of the bill, February 22, it passed the House with 77 "ayes" and no "noes." There are 100 representatives in the Indiana House. Those who still opposed our bill departed from the House, rather than be recorded as voting against us.

While we had been concentrating our efforts on the House, our enemies had transferred their efforts to the Senate. So with renewed energy and determination our quickly formed organization set to work to protect the measure in the Senate. The first reading of the bill in the Senate was on February twenty-fourth. It was referred to the Senate Committee on Public Health and was reported out favorably on the twenty-sixth. It passed third and final reading in the Senate, March 4, and was approved and signed by Governor McCray, March 10, 1921.

And here is the best story of all connected with the campaign,—our expense account: Multigraphing letters and copies of bills, \$126.22; Clerical work, \$75.00; Postage, \$25.00; Telegrams and Telephones, \$5.55. Total, \$231.77.

Of course this expense account does not represent the entire expenditure in the fight, but it represents what the Indiana State Nurses' Association's Legislative Committee spent. Time and money were contributed freely to our cause by individual nurses and their friends. Many private duty nurses remained off duty in order to help in the campaign by folding and mailing letters, sending out publicity material, etc. Public health nurses paid for their own letters and telegrams. Many nurses paid their own expenses to Indianapolis to work in the legislature. District and alumnae associations used funds from their treasuries for the work of their individual units and not a few of our Indianapolis nurses were in the legislature every day, sometimes two and three times each day, during the session. Yet we did not have a single paid worker. It was just a family affair where everyone did what there was to be done, with no thought of remuneration.

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The executive officer of the Legislative Council of Women spent her entire time in the legislature in the interest of bills in which women were vitally affected. At one point in the fight this woman said: "How gratifying it is to work with a group of trained women who are accustomed to obeying orders as the nurses do. Many times our club women when asked to do a certain thing will decide that their own way would be a better way, and thereby they lose much time and effort." She did not know that at times we met similar difficulties in our own ranks. In one of our small nursing centers, the nurses could not see the reason for so much publicity nor for so many changes in instructions from the main committee. Neither could they understand why the nurses working in the legislature permitted any changes in their bill. This slight difficulty arose because of a lack of understanding of the difficulties encountered in any legislative work.

To be successful in legislative affairs, it is absolutely essential to have a legislative committee in complete charge of operations,—one in which the nurses are willing to place their entire confidence, and they should expect to obey any instructions sent out by this committee. It is not always possible for those working in the legislature to give out in printed statements all the information which they have at hand,—to do this would be most unwise. This fact must be realized by the "workers in the trenches" and they must place implicit faith in their committee if they expect to succeed. "A house divided against itself cannot stand." That is one of the reasons why women frequently fail in such undertakings. They have not yet learned always to submerge personalities for the common good.

The nurses of Indiana will forever owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the 1921 General Assembly for the generous support given them, and to the men and women of Indiana who gave of their time, means, and influence to help their cause.

#### SYPHILIS IN PREGNANCY

*The American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, April, 1921*

Now that the Wassermann test has been accepted as conclusive means of diagnosis, every case of pregnancy should have a routine serological examination, even when no suspicious symptoms are present. This might be regarded as a prophylactic measure. It is said that at least 40 per cent of syphilitic women present no objective symptoms nor are they aware of their condition. This accounts for the widespread character of the disease and its innocent propagation. Hereditary syphilis is one of the most important factors responsible for many chronic diseases and the obstetricians must consider themselves responsible to a certain degree. The recent work of J. Whitridge Williams and others opens a field for broad study. If a study of a series of consecutive cases shows positive Wassermann reactions in four or five per cent, it is probable that the distribution is as extensive as is usually assumed. A more extensive study of this subject will do much to reduce the incidence of this disease.

## INTERESTING THE INVALID

BY MARGARET C. WILLIAMS  
*San Francisco, California*

Fruit and flowers are the usual offering of those who would bring cheer to the sick and convalescent. What is more refreshing and beautiful a token than something that shows the dear outside is still throbbing with life and joy, and is only waiting to greet the invalid's return to it?

It became my pleasant task, lately, to visit a young foreign girl whose convalescence was expected to be a long and tedious one. As I could speak her native tongue, my visits seemed to bring her much joy, but during the intervals, she would often grow depressed.

One day, I hit upon a happy plan, and it was so successful, that I am sure others would like to hear of it. I took an ordinary quart preserve jar to the bird store where, for fifty cents, the man sprinkled the bottom with nice white pebbles, put in three feathery looking stems, one black snail, one red one, and a very tiny gold fish. For five cents more, I got a little box of gold-fish breakfast food. I had previously tied a narrow red ribbon around the jar's neck. It did not conceal the fact that it was a jam jar, but it did give it a jaunty air, and when the bird and fish man had done his work, it looked most finished and elegant. I wanted this in a hurry, as a sort of life-saver. Such it really became.

The young girl, an absolute stranger in the city, was like the prisoner in his cell, whom popular tradition obliges to tame a spider, or a mouse. Every afternoon, a ray of sunshine used to creep to her table, and play with the bit of fairyland in the jar. The girl found much pleasure in watching it, a little of the out-door life had come into her own, and what was more, it depended on her care for sustenance, for her growing strength allowed her to sprinkle the breakfast on the water every morning, according to instructions.

Rather than bother the nurse with extra care, I changed the water myself, twice a week, during my visiting hour.

To a lover of animals, I think it is the only live gift that can be offered; cats, birds, etc., being often looked upon with disfavor, to say the least.

I have great fears, however, that if this grew into a popular fad, and every invalid requisitioned a gold fish bowl beside his bed, the doctors and nurses, arising, would smite the originator in their wrath. (But if the editor is willing, I am ready to take a chance.)

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## WHAT THE Y. W. C. A. UNIT HAS MEANT TO A TRAINING SCHOOL<sup>1</sup>

BY MARGARET HALL

*Stuart Circle Hospital, Richmond, Va.*

One day last fall there appeared on our very popular bulletin board in the dining room, a request from our superintendent that the pupil nurses assemble in the class room at 7:30 p. m., to hear some Y. W. C. A. representatives speak. It was understood, of course, that we dare not be absent and that we were expected to appear in uniform.

As they were to be Y. W. C. A. speakers, many of us thought of a formal religious meeting and I must confess that many of us were heathenish enough to prefer spending that time at other things, but this attitude changed as soon as Agnes Sharpe, the first speaker, told us the object of the meeting. Miss Sharpe is the National Y. W. C. A. secretary for professional students with headquarters in New York. She told us of clubs which had been organized in several of the northern, middle west, and Pacific coast states among professional students, which seemed to fill a void in their lives. The phases of the club were presented to our students and we asked many questions. Miss Young, secretary for the southern students, told us more definitely what the club had meant to other students and what it would mean to us. The social, educational, and religious phases of these clubs appealed to us strongly, for we were realizing, as I believe all student nurses do, that the time has come when the members of our profession must have a chance in life equal to those in other professions. Not only do we feel the need of a more all-round development in our undergraduate life, but we have come to realize that by virtue of our professional standing, we will be called upon to assume positions of leadership and responsibility, and that we cannot do this creditably unless the latent powers of leadership and initiative have been developed.

So for these two reasons mainly, but also just because we were human enough to have an attractive plan appeal to us for its own sake, we voted unanimously to ask the Y. W. C. A. to organize us as a student club. Our superintendent, in a short talk, made us clearly understand that it was not obligatory; we could have the honor of being the first training school in the south Atlantic states to have this affiliation, but that we must give it earnest thought before deciding, and that if we decided affirmatively, we must give it our heartiest support, thereby assuring its success. This we agreed unanimously to do. The Y. W. C. A. then agreed to organize such a club, asking

<sup>1</sup> Read at a meeting of the Virginia State League of Nursing Education, Danville, Va., May, 1921.

that our unit consider itself as working out an experiment which it would frankly try. If the club should prove itself worth while, the experience of our unit would make the association feel that it had something to offer other training schools for nurses. Our school has been referred to by the "Y. W." as "their laboratory" for this experimental work.

Every Thursday evening is known as "Y. W. night" and the hospital considers this so valuable that nothing from the standpoint of the hospital is allowed to interfere. Of course we always remember that our patients come first, but all nurses not absolutely needed on duty are relieved.

The purpose of our unit briefly speaking, is to further develop the mental, physical, and spiritual life of its members. The copy of our constitution states the specific purpose. As to membership, any student of the training school may be a member of the association, provided she is in sympathy with its purpose.

I think I can best give an idea of the work of our unit by briefly stating how we have used our club nights: 1. Swimming party. 2. Inspirational talk by the superintendent of the hospital. 3. Thanksgiving week, peanut roast. 4. Lecture on Armenian Relief Fund. 5. Christmas tree; refreshments were served and there was a present for every one, including members of the staff. 6. Lecture on Public Health and Social Work. 7. Music. 8. Candy pull. 9. Lecture on current events. 10. Valentine party. 11. Educational lecture; the students of another training school were invited. 12. Swimming party. 13. Informal talk by a minister who is also a social service worker. 14. St. Patrick's Day party. 15. Lecture on Delinquent Children. 16. Informal talk on Tuberculosis. 17. Porch party. 18. We attended a meeting of the American College of Surgeons, in a body. 19. Swimming party.

It will be seen that we jump from an inspirational talk to a swimming party; from an educational lecture to a peanut roast; for we believe that religion is not something set apart from life, but is right living. A nurse's viewpoint of religion and life in general undergoes a great strain after she has seen so much suffering and much of death. Her ideas go through a period of readjustment, as it were. Our unit can render service here; it can keep us out of this chaotic spiritual state; it can help us see light. To further this, our students have charge, one morning each week, of morning prayers and we hope that these will be conducted in such fine spirit and will prove so helpful that eventually the students may have charge of all religious services. This may seem a minor thing, but it gives opportunity for leadership and certainly puts it up to us to create a more reverent attitude.

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Our Religious Committee learns the denomination of each student and also what church she prefers to attend. The pastor of the church is written to and his coöperation is asked. He and members of the congregation have responded not only by replying to the letters, but by calling personally. At present we are required to attend church, but we hope that the spirit of our unit will be such that a required attendance will not be necessary another year.

The president of our unit also writes a letter to every prospective student, welcoming her to the training school, and telling her something of our school and hospital life. We reply to questions she desires answered; we believe that this will mean a great deal to the student, the school, and the spirit of the unit. We believe that a student coming to our training school will not feel that she is coming to a place that is indifferent to her, and further, that the parents of the applicant will appreciate the coöperation and interest of the student body. We have in our training school several Student Volunteers. One who graduated in June, expects to sail for Africa in the fall.

Full student government has not been encouraged because of the conflicting ideas of student discipline and student initiative. This being true, the normal and natural outlets of expression are not possible. We have, however, coöperative student government and trust in a year or two, to acquire the higher responsibility. Some of the things we have acquired through self expression and practice are: a broader viewpoint; confidence; ability to coöperate; larger vision; organizing ability; and initiative.

As summer came on, we felt more and more the need of outdoor sports, and instead of spending our hours off duty in our rooms, or sitting on the porch, as in former summers, we are spending much of this time in lively tennis, in games, in swimming, or in some other recreation as planned by our Y. W. C. A. Recreation Committee.

We sent the president of our unit as our representative to the Southern Conference at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, where there were about 600 students from the various colleges of the southern states; and because we are a student club, we are naturally a part of this big student conference. We are proud to feel that our training school is taking this step. This leads me to emphasize that we are not merely a local unit, but are a part of the Christian Student Movement of the United States, which is one of the forty-seven nations in the World's Christian Student Federation. It is stimulating for us to know that in our training school we are doing our part in a world movement for Christ and His interest in the students of the world. Who knows where this influence will lead or what it will mean to each of us individually?

## DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION

LAURA R. LOGAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

*Collaborators: Blanche Pfefferkorn, R.N., and Grace Watson, R.N.*

### IMPROVISING LABORATORY EQUIPMENT<sup>1</sup>

BY NELLIE G. BROWN

*Instructor, Indiana University School of Nursing*

Before discussing laboratory equipment and its improvisation I wish to speak briefly about the importance of adequate teaching facilities for schools of nursing. Our greatest need as teachers is an educational viewpoint. We must consider nursing as our major subject and the underlying and related sciences as forming a foundation and background from which to build.

The college student must plan her course so that from one-fourth to one-third of her time is spent on her major subject. The major subject of our nursing course should be nursing and more attention should be paid to the purely nursing subjects, less attention to the medical and surgical branches, as such, and more emphasis placed on the nursing relating to them.

The needs of the teaching department are then: first, good nursing laboratories, lecture rooms adapted to the size of the school, and science laboratories in which the basic science courses may be given.

There have been several splendid articles written describing teaching units which seem nearly ideal and for that reason I shall attempt no detailed description of lecture rooms or laboratories, but shall mention the most important characteristics of each in order to provide a standard by which to judge the methods of improvisation which follow.

*Rooms.*—In spite of having regretted the possible over emphasis placed upon medical lectures of various sorts, (using medical in its broader meaning), lecture rooms must be seriously considered as the most frequented in our department. The average sized school needs two: one, the larger, providing a meeting place for the entire student body for all formal lectures or "functions"; the other smaller, but large enough for any one class in the school and providing space for maps, models, charts, and skeleton. It is needless to mention large blackboards. Any director of a nursing school who has an instructor on her staff has heard, in all probability, a great deal about them.

<sup>1</sup> Read before the National League of Nursing Education, Kansas City, Mo., April, 1921.

*Laboratory.*—The nursing laboratory increases in importance from year to year as we realize how necessary it is to correlate more closely theory and practice. Each student nurse, especially during the preliminary term, should perform every nursing procedure in the course as many times as is necessary to enable her to thoroughly understand how it is done and to form the roots of a habit of doing it in the way she has been taught. This means increasing equipment and increasing the time usually given to supervised practice. Ideally the room should be a miniature ward unit with service room, linen closet, supply closet, and such other accessory rooms bearing the same relation to each other that obtains in the hospital, so far as is practicable.

Models occupy the beds in the place of patients. There should be enough equipment conforming to the standards of the hospital to enable each student to derive the greatest benefit from the practice periods, but individual utensils for *every* procedure are not necessary or desirable. A few schools are able now to have such teaching and, as it becomes more general, we shall expect to find fewer variations in methods, fewer errors in technique and better care given the patients.

Provision must be made for the laboratory work of chemistry, bacteriology, anatomy and physiology, clinical diagnosis, dietetics and materia medica. The library, important as it is, cannot be discussed at this time and the dietetics laboratory belongs within the province of the dietitian where I shall not intrude. These courses, chemistry, anatomy, bacteriology, and so on, are the foundation upon which we build our nursing knowledge. It is not desirable to give our nursing student the same course in these sciences that is given to students whose aim is specialization, but the material must be as accurate, as well presented, and as thoroughly mastered.

Our standards can be taken from the practice of technical schools and colleges and the aim we find is individual equipment for laboratories. The best results are obtained if effort is exercised by the student and principles are better remembered and used in later work when the student has performed herself the illustrating experiments. Can all these subjects be cared for in one room? Yes, in any but the largest schools, by using a central supply room, by providing lockers for equipment, and by careful planning of schedules.

Having reviewed briefly the necessary teaching facilities for a modern school, we reach the real topic of this paper. Anything I can say about improvising must necessarily be based upon the personal experiences of the past few years. The School in which this impro-



vising took place is a University School, young, when compared with other schools of nursing, but a new department of the University. From the beginning it has been felt that the work must equal that of the other departments; that lecture courses must be of a certain length and quality; that individual equipment must be provided in laboratory courses; that nursing work in the practice class be carefully supervised; that the schedule made must be carried out without variation.

For all this one room was available with the addition of a dietetics laboratory which relieved the one from the necessity of serving in that capacity. The room 24 x 22 feet, having been intended for use as an operating room, was well lighted, the floor tiled, and it contained a utensil rack, instrument sterilizer, and a small hopper with both hot and cold water. A small adjoining room, shared with the operating department, could be used as a temporary storage room. The first equipment consisted of chairs of the desk arm type, instructor's desk and chair, a blackboard, and a skeleton.

The first class, small and entering at irregular intervals, had been taught in the wards, but a new group entering for the preliminary course made necessary a nursing laboratory or demonstration room. The class chairs were moved to the left of the room, and three beds, bedside tables, and chairs, were placed along the vacant side. The carpenter put together three cabinets of pine with curtain rods at the front, and the instructor and the seamstress spent many hours manufacturing models. A word about the model's face. A wire gauze mask was brushed on the under side with melted parafine until the meshes of the gauze were occluded, when more was poured into the indentations to make the features firm. This, sewed to the model and given a coat of shellac, has stood innumerable baths and looks fairly presentable.

Utensils were gathered from the hospital supply, the articles needed for each procedure being requisitioned as need arose, and added to the collection. Two of the cabinets hold all the utensils, bottles of solutions, and boxes containing small supplies. The third cabinet contains linen; and on the utensil rack (relic of the operating room) are placed treatment trays, fitted in exact duplication of those in ward use. The irrigator standard tucks itself in between the cabinets which are placed on two sides of the room and anatomical models decorate their tops.

The work of the first semester began, and as the Anatomy and Physiology progressed microscopical work and dissection had to be done. To obtain microscopes was difficult, old ones from the medical

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school were renovated, and enough were put in working order to provide each student with one. By purchasing new ones, one or two at a time, the number has kept pace with the increase in the size of the classes. The next additions were four cheap kitchen tables, lowered by taking off an inch from the legs and covered with black rubber mackintosh, cut to fit, and tacked securely to the tops. These black covers gave good lighting for microscopical work and could be cleansed from stains more easily than wooden tops. When not in use the tables, piled one on top of the other, occupied the small store room. When a laboratory period was in order the class chairs were moved into the hall, the tables placed end to end to command good light, and straight backed chairs were brought from the wards to the class rooms. As the classes grew larger more tables were added, and the beds joined the hall decorations during laboratory period. The change from class room to laboratory could be made in ten minutes.

*Clinical Diagnosis.*—The next need was for a clinical diagnosis laboratory for second year students. The same arrangement of the room was made, stock boxes, 12 in. x 10 in. x 8 in. with card holders, were purchased and fitted with alcohol lamps and the necessary paraphernalia. Test tubes were kept in common stock and reagents were added to the boxes from day to day as needed. Two-quart earthenware jars, placed on the tables between two students, were used as waste containers.

Looking forward at the end of the second year to a nurses' home, we felt that "The Room" could soon be returned to its original purpose, and lectures, nursing practice and laboratory work give place to surgical operations, when calamity descended.

Until this time the work in Bacteriology had been given at the Medical School, an old building at considerable distance from the hospital, but early one morning in mid-winter, fire broke out and the laboratories were practically destroyed. A laboratory was hastily arranged for the medical students in another building, so small that it was in constant use and the nursing students could not be accommodated. The members of the pathological department, who conduct the nursing course, urged us to omit the work for the year. We felt that a preliminary course without bacteriology must not be considered, and the thought of making a course of that kind for three or four sections spurred us on to new effort.

More stock boxes, more equipment, and the room responded nobly. A gas burner was re-located beneath the instrument sterilizer, tapped by the engineer, and a three-inch connection with a shut-off inserted. To equip the laboratory tables with gas, two heavy boards

8 in. x 6 in. x 1 in. were fitted with gas piping of the same length. Attachments for burners with tube cocks were placed at proper intervals to allow one burner for each two students. A metal gas tubing connected the ends of these pipes to the supply pipe at the sterilizer. Wash bottles were made by fitting glass specimen bottles with rubber corks and glass tubing and, with the stain bottles, were placed in wooden racks to prevent upsetting while in the boxes. All culture media were made by the students in the diet laboratory, were sterilized in the operating room and stored in the diet laboratory ice chest.

This experiment, conducting bacteriological laboratory work in the class room, was undertaken with some hesitancy owing to the close proximity of the operating room and the necessity for doing all sterilization, even of used cultures, in our autoclaves. Because of this some rigid rules concerning cleaning and disinfecting were laid down. All used cultures were received in a large pail which was carried, covered, directly to the autoclave and placed inside. The time of sterilization was lengthened and no effect on operating room work could ever be detected.

These days in our history are nearly over. The class room is still used for lectures, class work, and nursing demonstrations and practice; but with the completion of one unit of a new medical school building two years ago, the necessity for using our class room as a science laboratory ended. The library and lecture rooms at the medical school are used by the nursing as well as the medical students and we are hopefully looking forward to our own teaching unit in the not distant future.

The instructor had the most difficult time during this period. The schedules of class and laboratory work had to be planned with great care in order to lose as little time as possible during the transformations and personal supervision was almost constant. It was extremely gratifying to have students who had taken college work speak of the way in which these courses compared with their previous science teaching.

In closing, I wish to emphasize three points. First, in these arrangements which have been described, the ideal of individual equipment and individual experience for the student was constantly in view and usually attained. Next, neither the instructor nor the director of the school has ever regretted for a minute the time or effort expended. Last, better results are obtained in solving a problem of this type by forming a clear concept of the desired result and by using the means at hand as tools for its accomplishment than by "making the best" of the tools we have. The first represents active effort, the last passive.

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INSTITUTE FOR INSPECTORS AND STATE BOARDS OF NURSE  
EXAMINERS, AT TEACHERS COLLEGE

BY HARRIETT GILLETTE, R.N.

The institute for training school inspectors and for members of State Boards of Nurse Examiners, which was held at Teachers College from July 26 to 31, proved exceedingly helpful, in spite of the extremely hot weather. Representatives were present from New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Ohio, Minnesota, Delaware, North Carolina, Texas, Manitoba, and Toronto. The lectures were also attended by the summer session students in the Nursing and Health Department.

At the morning sessions Miss Goodrich spoke with her usual enthusiasm on the following topics: (1) What is our goal in nursing education, and how may we hope to reach it? The part played by Legislation, State Inspection and Examination in the general scheme of nursing education. (2) What is a good training school for nurses? Minimum essentials for the theoretical and practical training of nurses. (3) What can be done to strengthen weak schools through coöperation and affiliation with other institutions?

Miss Goodrich considered the hospital in its relation to the community and pointed out that the purpose of the training school is to prepare nurses to meet the needs of the community. She defined a good school as one which turns out women able to do constructive work,—a school which gives a good content of nursing education based on the needs of the community. She spoke of the desire of the pupil of the past to give, contrasted with the desire of the modern pupil to get, and drew the attention of her hearers to the fact that they should lead the pupils to try to get that they may be prepared to give, for knowledge acquired is of little use till applied. Speaking of affiliations, she again stressed the point that the nurse must be prepared to serve the community and consequently be familiar with the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, other communicable diseases, mental conditions, children's diseases, and pre-natal work. She pointed out the value and importance of making use of dispensaries and visiting nurse associations to supplement the hospital experience.

Miss Burgess gave three very practical talks on the following subjects: (1) How to inspect a nursing school. (2) Office organization and procedure for state inspectors. (3) State examinations. What are they for? What do they show? How can they be used to assist nursing schools?

She brought out the fact that the function of the inspector is not merely to inspect but to stimulate and to instruct where necessary, and pointed out the need for definite requirements as to equipment, length of services, class work, etc.

The advantage of the classification of schools was spoken of and it was shown that there is a more stable basis when schools are registered for an indefinite period as compared with those which are accredited yearly.

A daily lecture was given by a member of the Teachers College faculty outside the Nursing and Health Department. Professor Hillegas explained the State education system. Professor Snedden, speaking on the essentials of vocational education, drew the attention of his hearers to the fact that only five per cent of the people in vocations have been trained for their vocations in schools. He said the future of all vocational schools would depend on the proper balance between theory and practice,—that nursing schools must determine what are the reasonable skills a nurse needs, and that the element of economy must be an important factor in this decision.

Miss Day spoke on the meaning of supervision and its educational value. She called the supervisor a helping teacher or co-worker and defined supervision as "response to dictation of scientific truth,—not in response to direction." She drew attention to the fact that supervisors are working with intellectual peers,—that they must use care that they do not spread too thin,—that they must keep their reservoirs full, not considering themselves the source of supply. The supervisor must keep in mind that her service is rendered only through the teacher and that the response will depend on the stimulation she can give. She gave the educational value of supervision as "More growth."

Dr. Briggs gave a very interesting talk on education survey, whose object, he said, was to cure, not to denounce. He described the programme as a constructive one, based on facts and accepted general principles, and divided it into the following headings: Secure objective facts; interpret these; make recommendations; convince the public; help to start the project.

Professor Upton, Provost of Teachers College, gave a very interesting and helpful talk on the evaluation of high school credits and the determination of their equivalent.

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley spoke briefly, at the close of the Saturday morning session, on legislation, and gave a hurried picture of the work done in connection with the passage of the new Missouri law.

Conferences were held each day at 8:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to

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4:30 P. M. Many topics of interest were discussed and the good attendance indicated that the delegates considered them most helpful.

One feature of the institute, which was much appreciated, was the opportunity offered to attend the regular classes in the College. Miss Goodrich's course on Hospital Administration and Miss Stewart's courses on The Curriculum and Teaching of Nursing, Principles and Methods, were regularly attended by the members of the institute.

On Saturday morning, Miss Albaugh received the delegates at the National Nursing Organizations' Headquarters, showed them the various departments, explained the purpose of the bureau, and drew their attention to the literature published for distribution.

Altogether the members felt the week had been one of educational feasting, and at a luncheon, which was held at the Stockton at the close of the session, they voiced their appreciation and gratitude to those whose efforts had made the meetings so profitable and unanimously requested that a similar institute be held again next year.

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#### WHO'S WHO IN THE NURSING WORLD

##### IV. ANNA C. JAMMÉ

**BIRTHPLACE:** Poughkeepsie, N. Y. **PARENTAGE:** **PRESENT POSITION:** Director of the Bureau of Registration of Nurses under the California State Board of Health. **EDUCATION:** Convent schools; travel with father, who used this as means of education. **GRADUATE OF:** Johns Hopkins Hospital School of Nursing, Baltimore, Md., class of 1897. **POSITIONS HELD:** Head nurse in the Out Patient Department and Maternity Ward of the Johns Hopkins Hospital for four years; Superintendent of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Roxbury, Mass., for five years; organized School of Nursing, St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester, Minn.; assisted California nurses to obtain Registration act; appointed to present position in 1913. **OFFICES:** President, National League of Nursing Education; Member of Board of Directors, American Nurses' Association; Member of Board of Directors, AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, for one year. **AUTHOR OF:** Textbook on Nursing Procedures; papers on nursing subjects for meetings and magazines.

## DEPARTMENT OF RED CROSS NURSING

CLARA D. NOYES, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

*Director, Department of Nursing, American Red Cross*

### MOBILIZING FOR THE CARE OF DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN

Special efforts are being made to secure the additional nurses required by the Army, the Navy and the U. S. Public Health Service for the care of disabled ex-service men. All new enrollments are receiving personal letters from the chairman of the National Committee, calling their attention to the great need for nurses and asking for a reply stating whether or not they are available for temporary service.

A plan to circularize the entire enrollment through the Divisions and Committees has been developed. August first was set as the day on which to start this work. As there are now more than two hundred committees, a quota of three nurses to each Committee, which seems a very small percentage in view of the enrollment of over 37,000, would result in more than six hundred nurses for this purpose. Through these two methods it would appear possible to secure this number with little trouble.

Although the nation is at peace, 257 Red Cross nurses are still on duty with the United States Army, while 131 are still serving in the Navy,—the American Red Cross Nursing Service, in which more than 37,000 nurses are enrolled, being the official nursing reserve of the military establishment. In addition, 1,163 Red Cross nurses are on duty with the U. S. Public Health Service, largely in connection with the care of disabled veterans of the World War.

### RED CROSS CONFERENCE

The Red Cross Conference to be held at Columbus, Ohio, October 3-8, in addition to its regular programme of speeches, will include sectional conferences and a pageant. It is hoped that a large number of Red Cross nurses will be present, especially the ex-service nurses, as reunions of nursing and other personnel of base hospitals are among the prominent features of this occasion. Communications have already been sent to medical directors of base hospitals and chief nurses bringing the conference to their attention and expressing the hope that as many of the personnel as possible will be present in full uniform on "Ex-Service Day." This event will be celebrated on October 6. The pageant will probably be given on October 8. It is expected that large numbers of nurses in out-door uniform as well as in the white uniform with the traditional cape will figure

conspicuously in the pageant, on which Mrs. Ruth M. Worrell of National Headquarters is now engaged.

The object of the convention is to bring together for inspiration and counsel, concerning the permanent activities of the Red Cross Organization, as many active workers as possible. Other features planned include mass sessions in the great Exposition Colliseum on the Ohio State Exposition Grounds where the convention is to be held, the sectional conferences on various phases of Red Cross service above referred to, and a Junior Red Cross spectacle. Among those to whom invitations to address the mass sessions of the Convention have been issued are Chief Justice William Howard Taft, General John J. Pershing, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War; Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy; Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and General Allenby.

President Harding has already accepted an invitation to address the delegates, contingent upon public business permitting him to go to Columbus at that time, and other speakers of national and international prominence will be announced at a later date when plans have matured. Miss Noyes will preside at the reunion of ex-service nurses. Other officers of the National Organization expected to be present include Mabel T. Boardman, national secretary; Mrs. August Belmont, Dr. Livingston Farrand, and W. Frank Persons.

#### SCHOLARSHIP AND LOAN FUNDS

The scholarship and loan funds which have been of such incalculable value not only to nurses, in preparing them for special lines of work, but to the communities which are benefitting by their services, have been continued for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, as follows: For the preparation of Public Health Nurses, \$30,000; for the preparation of instructors in schools of nursing, \$8,000; for the preparation of instructors in the course in Home Hygiene and care of the sick, \$3,000. A special fund for loans in each of these departments of nursing education is to be announced as soon as the respective appropriations are determined upon.

These sums are in addition to the Chapter Scholarships which have been very generously offered during the past year, the New York County Chapter having given for the students in the Army School of Nursing, \$40,000, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920; and \$60,000, during the past fiscal year, to provide a course of four months in public health nursing at Teachers College, New York, and the Henry Street Settlement. In compliance with a further request for the preparation of the remaining thirty pupils, the sum of \$25,000 has been requested. In order to provide for the students

in the Army School of Nursing at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, about \$6,000 has been granted,—\$3,000 from National Headquarters and the remaining amount from the San Francisco Chapter. The St. Louis Chapter has also contributed money to provide car fares and lunches for twenty students from the Army School of Nursing.

#### FOREIGN ASSIGNMENTS

Red Cross nurses in the foreign field are making valuable contributions not only to the success of the Red Cross health programme but to the future educational and welfare standards of the communities which they have served.

Among the overseas personnel recently assigned to new posts are the following: Lyda Anderson, formerly assistant to Miss Hay, to the position of Superintendent of the American Hospital at Constantinople. Ruth Bridge, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been selected as Miss Anderson's assistant, while Mrs. Elsbeth Vaughan, of Detroit, who was associated with National Red Cross Headquarters during the war, will be Miss Hay's assistant in Paris.

Assignments of nurses to foreign service between the dates of May 28 and July 9 include the following: Olive Sewell, Ada B. Coffey, Ella McGovern, and Elizabeth Hollenbeck, to Serbia; Anna Edison, Stella Grogan, Lulu McMorris, Ruth Murray, Jean C. Waldron, Clara Skornia, Ada T. Graham and Aurelia S. George, probable assignment to Czecho-Slovakia; Agnes Paulsen, Baltic States, as Director of Nursing Service; Mary E. L. Thrasher, unassigned; Margaret McGregor, Baltic States; Adele Ronecker, Poland; Inez Baker and Delfont Moreland, Greece; Mary E. Stebbins, Devastated France; Sophie C. Nelson, formerly superintendent of the Public Health Nursing Association, Louisville, Ky., probable assignment to Albania and Montenegro as Director of Nursing Services.

Mary S. Gardner, who is making a survey of the child welfare units, has visited Prague with Miss Hay, where a conference was held between Marion G. Parsons, in charge of the school, and her assistants, including Miss Besom, who is the supervising public health nurse. Helen Bridge, who has organized the school of nursing in Warsaw and Stella Mathews, Director of Red Cross Nursing for Poland, were also present. The principal topics of the consultation were the organization of the nursing service of the child welfare units, the relationship of the nurses to the social workers and the child welfare units, and the practicality of a short course for the preparation of native workers as a temporary means to meet nursing needs until such time as a sufficient number of graduates are available from the

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school. Miss Gardner stated that the plan to give the hospital training to this group of workers has been omitted, as it was felt it might interfere with securing students for the Prague School of Nursing, and training will be entirely confined to the hospital.

Miss Gardner's next visit will be to the Baltic States, after which she will return to Paris for a conference and then make a trip to Serbia, where twenty-one Red Cross nurses are now working with the Child Welfare Association of America in the development of its programme.

#### NEWS SERVICE BUREAU

The editor of the Department of Red Cross Nursing will be very glad to provide the *Alumnae Journals* and *Hospital Bulletins* with news items regarding their meetings if the full address of such publications, together with the name and title of editor or press chairman is sent in to National Headquarters. She will also be grateful for the opportunity to publish through such channels any regulations, announcements, or appeals which the Red Cross may desire to make, of interest to the nursing personnel.

#### HONORS FOR CANADIAN PIONEERS

At the recent conventions of the Canadian Association of Nursing Education and of the Canadian Association of Trained Nurses, held in Quebec, early in June, honorary membership in both associations was conferred on three of the pioneer workers: Mary A. Snively, Margaret Stanley, and Nora Livingstone. Miss Snively is well known in this country, having been a member of our League of Nursing Education for many years.

#### CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS

"Glad as the U. S. Public Health Service has been," says Surgeon General H. S. Cumming, "to do its part in the hospitalization and care of the ill and disabled soldiers with whom its officers had become so well acquainted while serving in the Army Hospitals in France and elsewhere, this duty did not constitute a part of the Public Health functions of the Service but was undertaken through patriotism and because the Service was the only Government agency that had an organization and hospitals available when the need came. Later its assignment to this duty was made a matter of law.

From March 3, 1919, when this law went into effect, to May, 1921, when the hospitalization and care of nearly half of these patients was transferred to the War Risk Bureau, the number of former military patients in the charge of the Service increased from 990 to 25,000, with indications of still further increase. From the first the number had increased much faster than the total capacity of the the Government hospitals could be extended; and almost from the first the Service was compelled to place about two-thirds of its patients (10,500 on May 1, 1921) in private hospitals under contract.

"Responsibility for these 10,500 patients has already been restored to the War Risk Bureau, and, if bills pending before Congress become law, the hospitalization of the patients cared for in Government hospitals, as well as in "contract" hospitals, will rest with the War Risk; and the Public Health Service will merely render hospital care to those whom the War Risk assigns to it."



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

### CURRENT EVENTS IN AUSTRALIA

Those who have long felt that the woman movement and the labor movement are one growth, of which the nursing profession is a branch, have this view confirmed by recent events in Australia where certain groups of nurses, now leading the way to the front in the new path of industrial democracy, as they formerly led in the older forms of organization for professional education and training standards, are being persecuted by the conventional elements of today who have accepted the earlier changes, just as the pioneer organizers were persecuted in their day by the conventional elements then.

Urgent economic pressure is evolving a Guild, not unlike the newest English Union, to promote especially the economic welfare of the nursing profession, and its leaders are having strange experiences. Next month we hope to describe the situation for the full understanding of our readers.

### THE AMERICAN NURSES' MEMORIAL, BORDEAUX

BY GERTRUDE CLARK CALHAY, R.N., BORDEAUX, FRANCE

*Graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York*

June fifth will be a day long remembered by all interested in Doctor Hamilton's great work begun twenty years ago here in Bordeaux, for on that day the laying of the Foundation Stone of the American Nurses' Memorial at Bagatelle took place. A short description of so important an event will undoubtedly interest your many readers who made possible this wonderful gift to the Florence Nightingale School.

On arriving at the *Domaine de Bagatelle* we were greeted by a very pleasing scene. The music of the 144th Regiment d'Infanterie seated under the majestic elm trees played, while the graduate and student nurses served a most tempting variety of cakes, sandwiches and cold drinks to the many guests assembled at separate small tables which dotted the lawns. About twelve hundred people were present.

At four-thirty, we took our places around the official stand, artistically decorated with American and French flags. Representatives of the French Government and of the municipality of Bordeaux and Talence were present. The ceremony was presided over by Admiral Magruder, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in France, with Doctor Hamilton seated at his right. Monsieur Cruse, President of the Board of Directors, welcomed the distinguished visitors

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and in a short speech emphasized how much he appreciated the honor that had come to the *École Florence Nightingale* in receiving such a gift.

Admiral Magruder then introduced the American speakers, Colonel Emerson, Medical Director of the American Red Cross in France, and Commissioner Olds, also of the American Red Cross in France, both of whom spoke especially about the great part the splendid Army of American nurses played in the World War. The Admiral's speech in French was most interesting. He summed up, in a masterful way, why the American nurses had chosen the *Florence Nightingale School* to be the guardian of their memorial. He sang Doctor Hamilton's praises in a language so true that he was frequently interrupted by applause. At one moment he turned towards Doctor Hamilton and exclaimed "*Qu'elle est belle,*" but he quickly carried out his thought by adding "*Vous savez ce que je veux dire, son âme est belle.*" A deafening applause greeted this statement. Doctor Hamilton's great modesty suffered, but her legion of friends rejoiced that at last the public at large heard officially and directly about her life of sacrifice and work to alleviate the suffering of her fellow citizens by raising the standards of nursing in France to the same level as those in the United States. The Admiral also mentioned Mademoiselle Claire Mignot's intelligent and precious aid in seconding for fourteen years Doctor Hamilton as *Sous-Directrice* of the school. The nurses sang the American National Hymn. Then the representatives of the Prefect of the Gironde, the Mayors of Bordeaux and Talence, each in turn made reference to the Admiral's wonderfully clear and instructive speech, and with deep emotion, thanked the American nurses for their magnificent gift. Once again, they said, another bond of friendship and understanding had been tied between the two nations. The nurses sang the *Marseillaise*, then Helen Scott Hay, Chief Nurse of the American Red Cross in Europe, after reading Clara D. Noyes' message, proceeded to lay the first stone. The names of the nurses who gave their lives for Liberty's cause, also a copy of the statutes for the new school were placed in a sealed brass box, which was put in a cavity made for it in the stone. The nurses of the *Florence Nightingale School* on one side, the sailors and officers of the U. S. S. *Childs* 241 who came to Bordeaux especially for the event, and the 144th Regiment d'Infanterie on the other three sides, formed the guard of honor during this impressive moment. The Reverend Robert Davis made an inspiring address to the memory of the brave nurses fallen on the field of honor. The ceremony closed with a prayer by the French pastor of the Reformed Church, the sounding of taps and the nurses singing Gounod's "*Je te rends grace O Dieu.*"

In the evening a delicious supper was served to over a hundred and fifty guests at beautifully arranged tables set on the lawn. The menu, composed in true French fashion, was perfect, and many were the remarks as to what caterer had prepared such a supper. The secret was that Mademoiselle Mignot, with the aid of a Cordon bleu had devised everything herself.

While after-dinner coffee was being served, Madame Telignac, a graduate of the school, recited a poem she wrote for the occasion to thank the American nurses. Immediately after supper we were invited to take seats further along on the lawn, which was illuminated by Venetian lanterns hung on the branches of the trees surrounding the spot chosen for the stage. A piano duet, *L'Arlesienne*, played by Mesdemoiselles Gally and Bertet, opened the entertainment. When the curtains were drawn aside, the red and green Bengal fires lighted, we had before us a most bewitching fairy sight. The nurses in lovely flowing costumes and with beautiful waving hair sang and danced the *Ronde du Crepuscule* and the *Ronde de la Fee*. In such a perfect setting one was easily transported into fairyland. The "Angelus," a tableau vivant, was sung by Madame Roth and Mesdemoiselles Vurpillot. "Les Saisons," another tableau vivant was sung by Mesdemoiselles Vurpillot, Seltzer, Pirmez and Girbaud. Madame Roth sang an "Air de Freischutz." She has a beautifully trained soprano voice. Unfortunately the minutes passed too quickly and there was not enough time for the nurses to give all the numbers on their programme. Many of the guests who came from Paris wanted to take the night train back, so at ten-thirty the fête was brought to a close. I cannot begin to tell you with what thought and care the nurses prepared this entertainment, taking all their time off duty for many weeks and oftentimes at night, to make their costumes and to practice the songs and dances.

Doctor Hamilton thought of the comfort of everyone; for those not having automobiles, she ordered special trams so that her guests living far away could reach home easily and quickly.

I had almost forgotten to mention the wonderful surprise and gift Doctor Hamilton received from her Board of Directors in Souvenir of this glorious day. They presented her with a magnificent diamond brooch of three crescents interlaced, the coat-of-arms of Bordeaux.

The trustees also had bronze medals struck for the event. On one side is a young woman studying, pen in one hand, an open book in the other, with the date 5 Juin 1921 marked on one page of the book. On the other side of the medal, above the symbolic lamp, is engraved "American Nurses' Memorial Ecole Florence Nightingale."

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On the edge of the medal is written Bordeaux, France. Doctor Hamilton presented these to all the American authorities present.

June fifth marks a turning point in the development of the Florence Nightingale School. Owing to the generosity of the American nurses, France will soon have a larger number of Doctor Hamilton's graduates to build up her standards of nursing and to carry forward the banner of hygiene, health and happiness.

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#### NURSES' COUNCIL AT CAMP OKOBOJI

The Nurses' Council of Lake Okoboji has recently completed its second annual session, when fifty-one nurses, student and graduate, combined study and recreation, proving that the vacation time of professional women may be made profitable and enjoyable at the same time. Located in northwestern Iowa, Camp Okoboji draws from the territory of Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa, and offers special opportunity for outdoor life and communion with nature in one of the most beautiful haunts. It has equipment for approximately two hundred people. The barracks, small cottages, large assembly and dining hall, which constitute the camp, occupy one of the highest points of the country, and are surrounded on almost every side by water. Bathing and boating were consequently the chief sports, though tennis courts, baseball facilities and the golf course were at hand for those who preferred them. The educational programme was conducted by wide-awake leaders in every field of discussion. Dr. Allen Hoben, Professor of Sociology, Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., presented Health Value of Play, and Health Value of Religion; Dr. E. J. Henneken of the National Child Hygiene Association, The Pre-School Child; Eva Anderson, of the Minneapolis Visiting Nurses Association, Visiting Nursing In Its Relation to Other Public Health Nursing; Dr. H. G. Leonard of the Department of Dental Hygiene, of the University of Minnesota, Dentistry In Its Relation to Child Health; Alma Wesley of the Fourth District Registry of Minneapolis, Opportunities Offered the Private Duty Nurse; Minnie Ahrens, Director Nursing, Central Division American Red Cross, Opportunities for Service in the American Red Cross; Margaret Baker of the Agricultural College, Ames, Iowa, Nutrition; and a paper by Kathrine Daugherty of Minneapolis General Hospital was read, covering The Future of Institutional Nursing. Dr. W. P. Lemon of Andrew Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis gave a series of lectures under the title The Faith of a Practical Man, and J. R. Perkins of the First Congregational Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa, lead the Bible class. Round Tables were conducted daily by the leaders after the day's lecture period, and the afternoons were left free for recreation. The key-note of the whole conference was service for community betterment as expressed in the inter-relationship of health, recreation, and the spiritual interpretation of "life in abundance."

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

A. M. CARR, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR  
*National Organization for Public Health Nursing*

### HOW MUCH DOES THE GRADUATING NURSE KNOW ABOUT PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING?

*A Statement from Jane E. Hitchcock*

In 1903, it was my privilege to serve on the original Board of Nurse Examiners of New York State. Sophia F. Palmer was the president of the Board and it was a wonderful privilege to follow the lead of one who moved ahead of us with the evenness, directness, and assurance that she always displayed. But this is aside the subject. I understood that my appointment at that time was due to the fact that I represented the interest of "district" or "visiting" nursing in which our far-seeing leaders already recognized the beginning of a new development, although at that time the signs were not clear enough to point to the modern public health movement. During the years that followed and until 1919, when I retired from the service of the Board, I watched the advancing interest in public health nursing. From time to time we inserted in our examinations, questions that tested the information of the "young nurse graduate" along this line. There also fell to my lot another opportunity to observe the quality of information of the nurses, and this from a slightly different angle.

In 1913, I was entrusted with the Civil Service examination for the position of Municipal Nurse in New York City. From the successful list, appointments were made for the nurses employed by the Department of Health. This of course gave a rare chance for questions on public health, sanitation, hygiene, etc. I was shocked to find nurses presenting themselves for this test who had no idea of the field of public health nursing nor of the duties of the positions for which they sought. This clearly pointed to the need of a more appealing message to schools of nursing.

In 1918, I was released by the Board of Examiners to take up other work. At that time, an occasional question about public health nursing in some form of its teaching brought comparatively few intelligent replies. Good answers could almost invariably be traced to a school that gave its nurses some experience in the public health field,—rarely did it point to any class instruction on the subject. For the next two years I was engrossed with other nursing matters, but this June (1921), because of extra pressure of work on the part of the

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Board and some leisure on my own, I found myself again meeting the graduating nurses in the examining room. Again they were touched up on the subject of this letter.

The change that had taken place during the intervening two years was astonishing. The nurse who displayed absolute ignorance was rare and the grades of information seemed to mark the school from which the nurse was graduated as giving good experience, a little experience, or none. Comparatively few answers appeared to be the result of a course in the theory of public health, but rather indicated information gleaned in passing. It must be understood that the above impressions were gathered from informal questions put at the examination in Practical Procedures when the examiners have an opportunity for a genuine exchange of ideas with the examinee.

Public Health Nursing, with its broad and varied application of the facts of health and hygiene that the pupil has been assimilating, has not found a place in the required curriculum. It is taught as the director of the school is able to impress the need upon the controlling board and this body frequently finds it impossible to provide for more than is absolutely required for state registration.

Has not the day arrived when the subject should appear in the required curriculum? Is it just to leave the nurse to pick up her idea of a subject of such steadily growing importance as best she can, instead of being led step by step to a real understanding of the fundamentals of the public health movement?

#### A JOINT HEALTH LIBRARY

An interesting experiment in library coöperation is being made at 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, where the separate libraries of the National Tuberculosis Association, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the American Social Hygiene Association, and the National Organization for Public Health Nursing have been brought together in one collection under the administration of the Common Service Committee, which consists of the executive officers of these four organizations and the acting executive officer of the National Health Council.

For the present, the component parts of the Common Service Committee library are to be treated as unit departments so far as cataloging and classification are concerned, but if the experiment proves successful, it is planned to adopt a common classification and a joint catalogue. A marked economy is already apparent in doing away with duplication in bookbuying and with overlapping of work by the library force. Many major and minor subjects are covered in the collections. The tuberculosis section merely touches on the

pathological side of the problem, but is very complete on the sociological side—care and treatment, sanatoria, statistics, surveys, etc. In the mental hygiene section, psychology, psychiatry, nervous and mental diseases, with causes, prevention and care are the chief subjects. The American Social Hygiene Association collection covers sex education, marriage, the family, reproduction, prostitution, public health, and the venereal diseases in their social aspect. Specific problems of community nursing and child welfare, as well as other obvious subjects are included in the Public Health Nursing department.

Much of the material in the joint collection is in clipping and pamphlet form and for this reason, while all the divisions are available for reference purposes, lending privileges in some subjects are somewhat restricted. Special concessions are made to nurses, students, physicians, social workers, and teachers, however, and the American Social Hygiene Association maintains a special lending service for lay readers. Material on the legal aspects of included subjects forms a valuable part of each department, and the joint reading room is supplied with the most important American, Canadian, and British, medical, psychological and general health periodicals with certain selected Continental magazines. Bibliographies on subjects connected in any way with the joint collection will be supplied on request. A weekly index to health literature found in these periodicals is being issued by the Library. At present, this is distributed only to the staffs of the coöperating organizations.

#### THE NEW BUILDING FOR THE HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT

Henry Street has long had a dream of a new central building, that has recently been realized for us by Mrs. Schiff, who has given us \$300,000 for the erection of such a building, in remembrance of her husband, Jacob Schiff, a supporter of the Settlement since its inception, and a very dear friend of Miss Wald's for as many years.

Fortunately we have been able to secure one of the best sites in the city, on the corner of Park Avenue and 40th Street, two blocks from the Grand Central Station, and within a minute's walk of the subway and elevated trains. The five story house at this location will be remodelled for our use. The basement will be converted into a cafeteria, the ground floor will contain offices and a bureau of information, the entire second floor will be turned into a large assembly room for meetings and lectures. Above this will be the administrative offices, and on the top floor a few bedrooms and baths.

The building is preëminently for the use and convenience of the nurses, giving them an accessible and agreeable gathering place. As

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Miss Wald puts it, "They may bring their friends, entertain their suitors, be married and buried from the new central building."

The Central Building will, first of all, be what its name implies, a saver of time, and a shortener of distances. Largely administrative in character, it will connect and correlate all the branch offices scattered over the city. Above all we hope that soon it will become a landmark and that there will be no one in New York who does not know of our new central building and through it of the Henry Street Nursing Service and eventually of public health work in general throughout the country.

#### MEETING OF THE NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

The seventeenth annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, June 14 to 17, was one of the most successful of its kind in the history of the organization. Approximately 1,050 registered and a considerable number who attended were not registered. The reorganization of the Association, following lines recommended by the Committee on Reorganization of which Dr. David R. Lyman was chairman, was finally perfected at the meeting. The Board of Directors was expanded from 60 to 103, consisting of a representative director for state and affiliated associations, and 50 directors at large.

Of first importance was the stress laid upon more continued medical and social research of tuberculosis work. Dr. Gerald B. Webb in his presidential address sounded a keynote of the entire meeting when he said, "We must frankly state our knowledge of tuberculosis and also the extent of our ignorance regarding it, so that we can more wisely guide the efforts made in prevention and cure and direct research to bring further enlightenment. \* \* \* While the Association is teaching, it should also be learning."

Special emphasis was also placed upon the problem of tuberculosis as related to the children. The subject of nutrition was ably presented by Dr. W. R. P. Emerson and the Modern Health Crusade came in for a prominent discussion. In fact, the educational exhibits, the demonstration of Humpty Dumpty the health clown, Tiny Tim's House, and the Marionettes, all contributed toward the general impression that the child is the focal point at the present time for the anti-tuberculosis movement.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel presented statistical evidence of intensive anti-tuberculosis effort upon the death rate. He clearly showed that when the tuberculosis programme has been properly emphasized and where the results can be adequately measured, there is evidence to show that results are forthcoming in a decreased death rate.

The problem of the ex-service soldier was taken up in detail and a resolution was passed recommending that Congress and the American Legion take steps to promote the further rehabilitation of ex-service men and to establish discipline so essential to the maintenance of morale in tuberculosis hospitals.

#### ITEM

Ella P. Crandall has been elected a member of the Board of Directors and a member of the Executive Committee of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

## HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

ALICE SHEPARD GILMAN, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

### IS IT ETHICAL TO ACCEPT STUDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN IN ANOTHER SCHOOL OF NURSING?

We have received several letters requesting that we discuss in the JOURNAL pages the practice of taking students from one school to another.

It appears that several principals of schools of nursing have been very much troubled by having students leave their schools to go to others in the same city. The questions which are asked are: "Should a principal of a school of nursing accept students from other schools without first taking up the matter with the principal of the school in which the student is in training at the time?" "Should a principal of a school of nursing receive into her school a student who has been dismissed from another school of nursing?"

These are largely ethical questions and as such, they merit our attention as a professional group. The same consideration should be given such applications as is given those of students changing from one university or college to another. We cannot hope to make our standards high if students who are undesirable may go on without question in some other school after they have been dismissed from a school which is striving to maintain a high morale.

It is the product of the combined schools of nursing in this country which makes the nursing profession, and it matters little from what channel the good and the bad enter it; the end result is the profession to which we belong. It may be likened to a great body of water fed by many streams *not all* having their source in the springs on the mountain sides, consequently the value and the purity of the water would depend upon all the sources from which it is fed. Therefore a student who has been found fundamentally wanting in one school will contribute largely to the undesirable quality of the profession, if graduated from another school.

As principals of schools of nursing, we should have confidence enough in one another to at least ascertain the previous standing of any student applying to our schools for admission and to ask the opinion of the previous principal concerning the desirability of giving the student another chance. Our experience has been that unless a student is absolutely unfitted physically, mentally, or morally, for the profession of nursing, any principal is willing to recommend that

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a further opportunity be given her to qualify for nursing, even though for very good reasons it might not be desirable that the opportunity be extended to her by the school she entered originally. It is not only right and just, but it would save any school much difficulty, if its principal, by getting a record of each prospective student, would exclude those who are obviously unfitted to qualify for nursing. We owe this at least to the profession of nursing.

The need of nursing the sick in the wards of the hospitals commands our earnest consideration; still we must not lose sight of the fact that one unscrupulous student can pull down the morale of the entire group, which in the end may cause damage to the very patients we are endeavoring to help, and moreover, what is quite as important, she may have a very bad influence on the young and impressionable students who form a large proportion of the members of our schools of nursing today. It is a poor policy, because of expediency, to admit a student without carefully determining her standing as a woman and later to dismiss her, after she has done irreparable damage to the school.

A student who cannot carry her class work in one school is not likely to be able satisfactorily to complete the theoretical work in another of the same standing. Unhappily, all our schools do not put equal emphasis on the value of theoretical instruction, and as our laws governing the curriculum for such schools are lacking or are feebly enforced, very often little thought is given to the mental caliber of the student. She is given certain ward work to do and is passed on her theoretical work, which may consist largely of physicians' lectures given at night. It is truly discouraging to the school which aspires to academic standards to compete with others which entirely disregard the importance of intellect in preparing young women for the profession of nursing. Opportunities in our schools of nursing are not equal, and while we deeply sympathize with the student who finds herself in a school which does not meet the minimum standards, we do not feel that there is anything to be gained, ethically, by another school in accepting her without consultation with the principal of the school in which she had begun her training.

Students leave schools of nursing for various reasons. They may be dismissed for inability to carry responsibility; inability to carry class work; bad conduct; poor nursing care of the patients, etc. They may resign because of poor health; because they find the work uncongenial; because they resent correction; to be married; to assume various responsibilities in their own homes because of illness or death; to enter other fields of work or other schools of nursing.



We doubt if any student who has been dismissed for sufficient cause, from a school of nursing which is in good standing, would be an asset to another school, though we see no reason why a student may not resign from a school of nursing to enter another school, even though it be a school of nursing, but in such a case, before she is accepted, her record in the previous school should be obtained. We do not feel that if a student, because of ignorance or mischance, has entered a school of questionable standards, she should be in duty bound to remain there for from two to three years. Such schools, instead of lamenting the fact that they lose their students, should improve their conditions so that unfavorable comparisons could not be drawn.

Any school that is not willing to support another in maintaining a high morale, and which owes its existence largely to questionable recruits from other schools, will eventually be unable to attract even this type of applicant.

The golden rule applies in the school of nursing as well as everywhere else in life, and we cannot afford to do unto others as we would not have them do unto us, as all unethical practices tend to break down the morale of the schools. For instance, if a school in a given community is willing to accept, without question, a student who is in training in another school in the same community, how long would it be before the students would feel that if anything displeased them, they might leave and enter the other school directly, without loss of time or credit? Might this not work great hardship to the school that is endeavoring to maintain a high morale and temporarily benefit the other school?

The question of credit, however, is one that cannot be easily determined, as the courses of instruction even during the preliminary period vary materially and credit should be given on the basis of work actually completed, and not on the basis of time spent in the school.

In consideration of this question we should bear in mind that each school of nursing is making its contribution to the profession of nursing, the standing of which will depend upon the fidelity and sincerity of each in maintaining such ethical and educational standards as will give to the profession at large the well prepared, high principled women it demands.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this department. All communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer to insure publication.

### LETTERS FROM NAVY NURSES

The letters from the *U. S. S. Relief* move me to send you a different picture from the note book of a Navy nurse, but I "have been on pleasure bent, although of frugal mind" and have had the vacation of my life; a much appreciated opportunity, full of interesting incidents and novel experiences. My trip to Zamboanga was delightful. It is a typically tropical little village, peopled by Filipinos and Moros. It is bordered by the ocean, most calm and peaceful when we were there; sheltered by stately cocoanut trees, canopied by the cloudless blue of heaven and protected by the benediction of the wondrous Southern Cross. There is neither hot nor rainy season in that climate, as the heat and rain are more or less equally distributed throughout the year. We ran close to Jola, which is the garden spot of the world, but at present Zamboanga is the only port of call in the Southern Islands. This trip occupied seven days. The following week we started for Peking on the army transport *Merritt*. We stopped two days in Dairien to take on beans for the Chinese Relief Commission. This is an enterprising Japanese town and quite a shipping port, connecting by rail with Manchuria and other points. We spent one day exploring the shops and shrines, and for two days we went to Port Arthur, which must be delightful in summer, but was frigidly cold and barren in winter. Then we took the train for Peking—such a wonderfully interesting place! The main thoroughfares are broad and long and one sees "all kinds and conditions of men;" the high and the lowly; foreigners from every clime; limousines, pekingese carts, rickshaws, donkeys, pedestrians, and occasionally camel caravans, passing to and fro all the day long. The side streets are numerous and narrow. In many instances, the door yards are enclosed by mud walls the height of the one story dwelling. There are many good shops in out-of-the-way places, but these can be found only by the aid of a guide and when time is so limited, it does not seem wise to use any part of it for shopping when there are so many unusual places to visit. Although damp, dark and dusty in their present state, the temples and palaces were built on a magnificent scale. It is amazing to think that so old a country has preserved its solidarity and traditions intact throughout the ages, passing its superstitions from one generation to another to the present time. And it is only since the establishment of the Republic that any radical changes have taken place. Previous to this, the Emperor conducted the ancient routine of the annual and semi-annual visits to the altar of Heaven, the temples of the universe and the hall of agriculture and so on, attended by all the pomp and ceremony of the Court. Ancestral worship still exists and virtually every place of business has its little shrine and ancestral tablet with burning of incense, general throughout the empire. We were saddened in watching the ceremonies performed before the altars of the Medicine Temple for the recovery of the sick. The laity go before the altar, offer paper flowers, burn imitation paper money, and present gifts of flowers and animals cut from paper, and make various requests. They carry out their little service unattended by the presence of a priest and without the sanctity of ritual. I had an English speaking Chinese guide and it proved a good investment in saving my time, and also because he took me to many places and pointed out various unusual things that otherwise would have been overlooked. I was a little apprehensive in starting out alone, but

I was not particularly inconvenienced and had a much better time than I anticipated. This trip to Peking occupied nearly a month, but much of it was spent at sea, and having had a taste of the Orient, I wanted more, so when I returned, I started out again for Hong Kong and Canton with a day at Macao. I sailed from Manila on the *Empress of Russia*, a floating palace, and had a charming cabin mate who was traveling alone and was very congenial, so we kept together throughout the trip. There is a saying that Peking is noted for the classics, Canton for arts and craft, and that is as I found it. With the exception of Shameen with its consulates and foreign residents, the city is strikingly Chinese. We saw all kinds of work going on in the narrow, crowded streets with the open front shops; ivory carving in all its stages, from the huge tusks to the dainty charms so eagerly sought by the tourists; Jade Street with its rows of shops and many colored jades made into every conceivable shape and personal adornment; Fan Street, where myriads of fans are made from chicken feathers; rows of shops of tailors, cabinet makers, cobblers, tinsmiths, decorators, lacquerers, pottery makers and silk weavers. The family unit, with primitive living conditions somewhere in the background, constitutes the warp and woof of most of the trades. Child labor laws and race suicide are unknown; little tots of six and eight years of age do their bit along with the older members of the family. The streets are so narrow that sedan chairs cannot pass in places. There are no beasts of burden. It is the human back that carries what is usually the load of the beast or the tackle block and pulley in other lands. The sight which affected me most was that of the women or young girls carrying a heavy load from either shoulder, slow, patient plodding; never the semblance of a smile on their drawn faces, but how can one expect them to smile when labor has been their heritage for generations? Hong Kong is a splendid British Colony built on the rock ribbed granite hills. The business section has fine buildings, there are beautiful homes, flowers and foliage in abundance, and the weather was ideal at that time. The harbor is one of the busiest and most picturesque in the world. The drive around the island was delightful. Macao is a Portuguese settlement, four hours' river trip from Hong Kong, and formerly the Monte Carlo of the Orient. I am going up into the hills to Baguio for a few days and while waiting for this transportation, I have been studying Manila. Sometimes, we overlook the interesting things near home. Perhaps it is because I expect to return to the United States in the near future that I decided to know more about Manila. The Walled City under the Spanish regime was a city of churches; they are many and interesting, both from the architectural and historical viewpoint; most of them dating back to the 15th century. The churches and the native markets are the chief points of interest, but it is a hustling little city and quite cosmopolitan. Kipling wrote: "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet," but some one who has toured the Orient, declared that the twain had met in Manila. I am feeling physically fine after my rest and the tonic of change and am ready for any "Service emergency."

Canacao, P. I.

M. B.

#### JOURNALS ON HAND

The following persons have JOURNALS to dispose of:

Nell Alexander, 1631 Norwood Avenue, Toledo, Ohio. November, 1914, to July, 1921, ten cents a copy.

M. E. Lamberson, 416 N. Main Street, Athens, Pa. June, July September, December, 1903; August, October, 1907; October, November, 1908; July, November, 1909; May, September, October, 1910; June, 1915.

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# NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

## NATIONAL

**THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION:** The present secretary of the American Nurses' Association wishes to announce that she will not be a candidate for re-election in 1922.

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION** at National Nursing Headquarters is accumulating material for a calendar for 1922, which it is hoped will be the first of a series of calendars presenting portraits and brief biographies of the prominent nurses of America. The first number, of course, deals with the pioneers in nursing organization and education. It is the Committee's purpose to present a publication that should be of great historical interest and value to the nurses of the future. This calendar will be ready for circulation by November 15, or in ample time for pre-Christmas purposes. All publicity, including its circulation, will be handled from National Nursing Headquarters, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Special announcements will be sent later to the nursing resources of the country.

## NURSES' RELIEF FUND, REPORT FOR JULY, 1921

### Receipts

Previously acknowledged .....	\$3,724.55
Interest on railroad bonds .....	106.25
Interest on two certificates of stock .....	60.00
Arizona: District No. 4, (Globe) members.....	25.00
California: District No. 1, \$10; District No. 5, \$118; District No. 6, \$2; District No. 9, \$28.50; District No. 11, \$11; District No. 13, \$5.....	174.50
(District No. 5 presented a \$100 Liberty Bond, the third given by that District.)	
Connecticut: District No. 4 .....	25.00
Illinois: State Association members .....	31.10
Kentucky: Alumnae Association, Norton Infirmary.....	15.00
Maine: Three individuals .....	3.00
Massachusetts: (In honor of Linda Richards' birthday) State Association members .....	497.23
Michigan: District No. 7, \$50; District No. 14, \$19.....	69.00
Minnesota: State Association .....	44.00
Missouri: Kansas City—St. Joseph's Alumnae, \$60; one individual, \$1.....	61.00
Montana: State Association .....	123.95
New Jersey: District No. 1, \$3; District No. 3, \$73.....	76.00
New York: (In honor of Sophia F. Palmer's birthday) District No. 2, \$15; District No. 5, \$30; District No. 6, \$53.25; District No. 9, \$10; District No. 13, \$120.67; District No. 14, \$35.....	273.92
Oklahoma: State Association .....	35.00
Oregon: Portland, one individual .....	1.00
Pennsylvania: State Association members .....	38.00
Vermont: (In honor of Linda Richards' birthday) State Association members .....	166.50
Virginia: Elkton, one individual .....	1.00
Washington: District No. 4 .....	316.50
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	\$5,867.50

<i>Disbursements</i>	
Paid to twenty applicants .....	\$300.00
Exchange on checks .....	.70
	<hr/> 300.70
Balance, August 1, 1921 .....	\$ 5,566.80
Invested funds, par value .....	\$41,050.00
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Total, August 1, 1921 .....	\$46,616.80

Contributions for the Relief Fund should be sent to the State Chairman in each state and forwarded by her to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, Treasurer, 14 East 50th Street, New York City, and the checks made payable to The Farmers Loan and Trust Company. For information, address Miss E. E. Golding, 317 West 45th Street, New York City.

M. LOUISE TWISS, *Treasurer.*

#### ARMY NURSE CORPS

In July, 1921, the following named members of the Army Nurse Corps were ordered transferred to the stations indicated: To Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., 2nd Lieut. Frances E. Dolan; to Station Hospital, Fort Banks, Mass., 2nd Lieut. Jennie M. Wentworth; to William Beaumont General Hospital, Fort Bliss, Texas, 2nd Lieutenants Esther Craney, Eilian Davis, Caroline Hutcheck, Eleanor E. O'Neill, and Edith Shoemaker; to Station Hospital, Carlstrom Field, Florida, 2nd Lieutenants Bessie Jackson, Emma Marie Olson, and Mary E. Ray; to Station Hospital, Camp Devens, Mass., 2nd Lieut. Kathryn L. Ruhan; to Station Hospital, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., 2nd Lieut. Elizabeth Trueholtz; to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 2nd Lieutenants Anna J. Crowley, Elizabeth J. Crowley, Mary U. Curran, and Jennie A. Jaeger; to Station Hospital, Camp Knox, Ky., 2nd Lieut. Della J. Bonner; to Station Hospital, Camp Jackson, S. C., 2nd Lieutenants Fidelia E. Barber and Florence L. Gassaway; to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, 2nd Lieutenants Ada P. Baird, Ethelyn S. Everman, Juanita Humphrey, and Winifred T. Peterson, and 1st Lieut. Mary E. Beecroft; to Station Hospital, Camp Lewis, Wash., 2nd Lieutenants Clara L. Bemis, Hazel E. Bennett, Utie I. Kleibschidel, Viola H. Swindell, and Rozene Wentz; to Station Hospital, Camp Pike, Ark., 2nd Lieut. Ada B. Bush; to Station Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 2nd Lieutenants Lilly A. Anderson, Inez H. Hulse, and Anna K. Reidelbach; to Station Hospital, Camp Sherman, Ohio, 1st Lieut. Alice M. Tappan; to Station Hospital, Fort Totten, N. Y., 2nd Lieut. Martha C. Johnsen; to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., 2nd Lieut. Elsie G. Moyer.

The following named 2nd Lieutenants have been appointed into the Corps and assigned as indicated: to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Harriet A. Beach and Maybelle Mae Wells; to Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Pauline J. Paulson. The following have been transferred from the Reserve to the regular Army Nurse Corps: Anna P. Hart, Elsie G. Moyer, and Dorothy Proske.

Orders have been issued for the separation from the service of the following: 2nd Lieutenants Maude Allan, Amanda Anderson, Lauretta C. Armstrong, Agnes M. Baird, Rhoda I. Barker, Lavenia I. Beck, Mary J. Campbell, Sallie B. Connor, Esther E. Dryden, Lillian Hamilton, Katherine H. Harrington, Laurentze E.

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SAYRES L. MILLIKEN,  
*Captain, Assistant Superintendent,  
Army Nurse Corps.*

#### GRADUATION EXERCISES AT THE ARMY SCHOOL OF NURSING

In a tree sheltered glade across the road from the Letterman General Hospital, 108 students from the Army School of Nursing graduated on July 14th. Major-General Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the United States Army, presented the diplomas to the graduating class whom he characterized as the "historic class of the Army School of Nursing" and whose members he commended for their "determination to make their patriotism permanent and constructive." Major Julia C. Stimson, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, and Dean of the Army School of Nursing, delivered a report of the school. "This group," she said, "can never be duplicated because, although the school will continue, the classes will be smaller and the conditions those of peace time." Major Stimson introduced Annie W. Goodrich, organizer of the Army School and its first Dean. She presented the class as the "Dream to the Dreamer; the fulfillment of the Prophecy to the Prophet." The first event of the Commencement week was the baccalaureate sermon, on Sunday, July 10, held out of doors. Rev. Frederick W. Clappett, D.D., a former chaplain of the A. E. F., gave a most impressive address. This service was followed by a sacred concert by the 32nd Infantry Band. The second event was a garden party in the form of a carnival, given by the Army School of Nursing to the student nurses of the hospitals in San Francisco. Major General Ireland and Colonel Kennedy were special guests and entered into the activities of the party. These exercises were followed by an informal reception at the Nurses' Recreation House. The Commencement ball was held at the Officers' Club in the Presidio the following evening, with more than three hundred present, including all of the Eastern guests, the officers of the Post, and members of the Army Nurse Corps.

#### NAVY NURSE CORPS

*Appointments:* Esther L. Klein, Little Rock, Ark., to Charleston, S. C.; Mattie E. Coleman, Port Arthur, Tex., to Fort Lyon, Colo.; Helen C. Houser, Chambersburg, Pa., and Margaret B. Rooney, Troy, N. Y., to Great Lakes, Ill.; Ella M. Ambrose, Clariton, Pa., and Genevieve F. Mamel, Danville, Ill., to League Island, Pa.; Stella Pettway, Wilmington, N. C., to Parris Island, S. C.; Margaret J. Hickey, New York, (Reappointment) to New Brunswick, N. J.; Ethel M. De Garmo, Salida, Colo., to San Diego, Calif.; Helen M. Mechlin, Fredericksburg, Ohio, to Washington, D. C.; Minnie D. Stith, (Nurse, U. S. N., from Reserve Nurse) to U. S. S. Relief; Lilly E. McDonald, Burlington, Wis. (Recalled from inactive status) to New York.

*Transfers:* Adah M. Pendleton (Chief Nurse), Key West, Fla., to Charleston, S. C.; Florence A. Burn, Great Lakes, Ill., Helen M. Du Pree, Rosaline A. J. Ready, San Diego, Calif., Bessie C. Graham, Loretta Lambert, Mare Island, Calif., Lucy M. G. Hernan, Chelsea, Mass., to Fort Lyon, Colo.; Rose V. Bonin, Mrs. Yates Davis

Duke, Grace I. Kline (Chief Nurse), New York, to Great Lakes, Ill.; Frances C. Bonner, Great Lakes, Ill., Mary D. Towse, Mare Island, Calif., Teresa E. Wilkins (Chief Nurse), Pearl Harbor, T. Hawaii, to League Island, Pa.; Hazel V. Braddick, Sophia D. Deaterla, Roberta M. Page, Fort Lyon, Colo., to Mare Island, Calif.; Lillian R. Cornelius, Portsmouth, N. H., Bernice Mansfield (Chief Nurse, Tutuila, Samoa, Julia A. Moreland, Newport, R. I., Kathryn V. Sheehan, League Island, Pa., Rose E. Walker, Pensacola, Fla., to New York; Blanche Allen, Nora A. Harding, New Orleans, La., to Pensacola, Fla.; Pearl F. Day, Ivy H. Keene, Leobelle S. Wilfert, Washington, D. C., to Portsmouth, N. H.; Elizabeth M. Bartlett, Portsmouth, Va., to U. S. S. *Henderson*; Millie Detweiler (Chief Nurse), League Island, Pa., Blanche Kennedy, Elizabeth G. Mullen, Maude A. Woolf, St. Thomas, Virgin Island, to Portsmouth, Va.; Helen V. Duerr, Laurena L. Schies, Anna L. Smith, Fort Lyon, Colo., to Puget Sound, Wash.; Edith M. Conry, Washington D. C. (Naval Dispensary), to Quantico, Va.; Nena T. Self, Fort Lyon, Colo., Helen A. Russell, Great Lakes, Ill., to San Diego; Mary H. King, Bertha C. Pingel, Portsmouth, Va., Lilla H. Sawin, New York, to St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, Lillian Hankey, Puget Sound, Wash., to Tutuila, Samoa; Della V. Knight (Chief Nurse), Fort Lyon, Colo., to Washington, D. C. (Bureau of Medicine and Surgery); Mary Moffett, League Island, Pa., Florence Vevia, (Chief Nurse), Great Lakes, Ill., to Washington, D. C. (Dispensary, Navy Building); Eleanor Gallaher, (Dispensary, Navy Building), Washington, D. C., to ((Dispensary, Navy Yard), Washington, D. C.; Florence B. Hanks, (Dietitian), Portsmouth, Va., to Annapolis, Md.

*Honorable Discharges:* Helen E. Blanchard, New York, N. Y.; Laura M. Cobb, Mare Island, Calif.; Margaret W. Hall, Norfolk, Va.; Louise C. Ling, Canacao, P. I.

*Resignations:* Ethel E. Anderson, Parris Island, S. C.; Hildegard M. Anderson, Mary E. Ash, Great Lakes, Ill.; Lois Barkdoll, Mare Island, Calif.; Hilda L. Baumann, Quantico, Va.; Jane M. Creveling, (Inactive); Juanita de la Hunt, Virgin Islands; Nellie J. De Witt, League Island, Pa.; Ruth J. Emerton, Fort Lyon, Colo.; Elizabeth M. Focht, (Inactive); Frieda Hoffman, New York, N. Y.; Dola Holcomb, San Diego, Calif.; Marie J. Kane, League Island, Pa.; Signa E. Lindquist, Mare Island, Calif.; Katherine S. O'Leary, New York; Edith L. Rains, (Inactive); Veronica A. Ring, Great Lakes, Ill.; Edna S. Smith, Chelsea, Mass.; Ethel L. Snowman, (Inactive); Eugenie M. Virgie, (Inactive); Anastasia Volin, (Inactive); Mildred G. Stiles, (Dietitian), Annapolis, Md.

LENAH S. HIGBEE,

*Superintendent, Navy Nurse Corps.*

#### U. S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE NURSE CORPS REPORT FOR JULY, 1921

*Appointment:* Mrs. Margaret Reed, Chief Nurse, Jackson Park Hospital, U. S. P. H. Service Hospital No. 73, Chicago, on the opening of that station.

*Transfers:* Mrs. Elizabeth Sewall, from U. S. Public Health Service Hospital No. 35, St. Louis, to Hospital No. 18, St. Louis, as Chief Nurse, vice Alice McMullen, resigned; Mae Fannin, to Colfax, Iowa, as Chief Nurse, on the opening of the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital there; Emma Worrell, Chief Nurse, Detroit, to Hospital No. 56, Baltimore, Md., as Assistant Chief Nurse, in charge of surgical service.

*Promotions:* Thyra Pederson, promoted to Assistant Chief Nurse, Chicago, Hospital No. 30; Victoria Roberson, promoted to Assistant Chief Nurse,

Philadelphia, Hospital No. 49; Nora Turville, promoted to Assistant Chief Nurse, Stapleton, N. Y., Marine Hospital No. 21.

*Death:* Edith Gardner, an ex-Army nurse, on duty at Fox Hills, N. Y., Hospital No. 61. Died July 26, following an operation for carcinoma of rectum.

Miss Gardner had been on duty in the Public Health Service only a short time, but every one on the station has paid tribute to her devotion to duty which caused her to remain at her post until she underwent the operation from which she did not recover. The sincere sympathy of the Public Health Service has been extended to Miss Gardner's relatives and friends.

The Public Health Service now has on duty 1,604 nurses and there is, therefore, no shortage of nurses in this Service at the present time. Several hospitals are over-staffed and others are under-staffed, but a gradual adjustment of these conditions will be effected. There are sufficient nurses to staff the hospitals now opened. It is proposed, however, to open several additional hospitals within the next few months, for which additional nurses will be needed. These are the Speedway Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; Walla Walla, Wash.; Dawson Springs, Ky.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., and Excelsior Springs, Mo. Mary R. Swann, Chief Nurse of the Psychiatric Service, is at Gulfport, Miss., organizing the nursing department of the mental hospital recently opened there. Mrs. Mary A. Hickey, Assistant Superintendent of Nurses, is at Oteen, North Carolina, temporarily, for the reorganization of the nursing department at that hospital.

LUCY MINNIGERODE,  
*Superintendent of Nurses, U. S. P. H. S.*

#### FALL MEETINGS OF IMPORTANCE

THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual convention at West Baden, Ind., September 12-16. The section on Nursing will be held on the morning of the 15th, Mary M. Riddle, chairman. The American Hospital Conference will hold an open meeting on that same morning.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY CONFERENCE ON TUBERCULOSIS will hold its ninth annual meeting in Columbus, September 12-14. The Ohio Public Health Association will hold meetings at the same time.

#### THE SUMMER SESSION AT TEACHERS COLLEGE

Each year brings a larger group of nurses to the summer session in Teachers College, Columbia University. Out of a total number of nearly 12,000 students in all departments of the University, the Nursing and Health Department has a registration of 255; of these, 102 are graduate nurses taking up Public Health Nursing; 57 are undergraduates taking their practical experience in Henry Street and their theoretical work at the College; 58 are interested primarily in teaching; and 36 in training school administration; two are unclassified.

The summer group comes from all parts of this country, from Canada, and some from foreign countries. Among the latter are Miss Tylski, who returns at once to Warsaw to assist Helen Bridge in organizing the new school of nursing there, and Miss Gonzalez, who has come from Porto Rico for the six weeks' summer work. Miss Reiman, who has been a student at the College for the last year, returns to Copenhagen. She will be the first nurse in Denmark to occupy a full time instructor's position.

One of the special features of the Summer Session this year has been the Institute for State Inspectors and Examiners described in the Department of Nursing Education.

**Arizona.**—THE ARIZONA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its third annual convention, October 20, 21, at Tucson. The office of the Arizona State Board of Nurse Examiners is now open at the State House, Phoenix. The Board consists of: President, Bertha C. Rowe, Tucson; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Gertrude F. Russell, Phoenix; Rosanna M. King, Douglas, 3 years; Grace E. Buckley, Jerome, 4 years; Sister Evangelista, Tucson, 5 years.

**Arkansas.**—THE ARKANSAS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Helena, October 18, 19, 20. The Arkansas Public Health Nurses' Association is in charge the third day. An interesting programme has been arranged for each meeting. All nurses are urged to attend.

**California.**—The amended law for registration of nurses, approved June 1, 1921, reads as follows:

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one of an act entitled "An Act to promote the better education of nurses and the better care of the sick in the State of California, to provide for and regulate the examination and registration of graduate nurses, and to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as registered nurses to qualified applicants by the state board of health, and to repeal an act approved March 20, 1905, entitled 'An act to promote the better education of the practice of nursing the sick in the State of California, to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as a registered nurse, to qualified applicants of the board of regents of the University of California, and to provide penalties for violation thereof,' approved June 12, 1913, as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Within thirty days after this act takes effect the state board of health shall establish and maintain a department of examination and certification of graduate nurses as hereinafter provided. The state board of health shall appoint a director, whose salary shall be fixed by the board, and said director shall have been graduated from an accredited training school for nurses as defined in this act, and shall be duly certified under the provisions of this act. Said director shall visit and inspect all training schools in this state, subject to the provisions of this act, at such times as may be required by the secretary of the board, and shall perform all duties required by this act and such other duties as may be required by the state board of health in order to carry out the objects and provisions of this act. Training schools complying with requirements herein specified and upon recommendation of the director, shall be accredited by the board. Lists of accredited training schools for nurses and a register of the names of all nurses duly certificated under this act shall be prepared and kept by the department. A biennial report shall be prepared and filed with the state board of health.

Sec. 2. Section two of said act approved June 12, 1913, as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2. Examinations as provided for in this act shall be held at least every six months, at such times and places as the board shall direct and according to the rules and regulations of said board. Public notice of such examinations shall be given by publishing the same at least two weeks prior to the date of such examination in two or more papers of general circulation and one nursing journal, to be selected by the board. All of said papers and said nursing journal shall be published within the State of California. Upon filing application for examination, each applicant shall pay an examination fee of fifteen (\$15) dollars for

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certificate as registered nurse, which shall in no case be returned to the applicant. No further fee shall be required for certificate.

Sec. 3. Section four of said act approved June 12, 1913, as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. Applicants for examination for certificate as registered nurse must be at least twenty-one years of age and must present to the board satisfactory evidence of having received and completed in an accredited school of nursing a course including instruction covering a period of not less than twenty-eight months in the actual care of medical, surgical, obstetrical patients and sick children, as required by the board. After July, 1923, applicants must also present evidence of preliminary education which is satisfactory to the board. An accredited school of nursing is hereby defined to be a school for the education and training of nurses attached to or operated in connection with a hospital or hospitals approved by the board, giving a course of instruction in theoretical teaching and practical work covering not less than twenty-eight months. Theoretical teaching shall consist of the required number of hours of instruction in such subjects and arranged in such order as the board may from time to time determine. Practical teaching and experience shall consist of the required number of hours in the care of medical, surgical, obstetrical patients and sick children, as may be determined by the board. Schools maintaining a course of instruction in addition to the twenty-eight months course as herein provided must be connected with a hospital or hospitals approved by the board, having a daily average of not less than one hundred patients, and shall provide, for such additional course, theoretical and practical teaching in such subjects and arranged in such order of instruction as the board may determine.

Sec. 4. A new section is hereby added to said act approved June 12, 1913, as amended to be numbered five and one-half and to read as follows:

Sec. 5½. On or after January first of each year, each registered nurse shall renew his or her certificate and pay the required renewal fee of one dollar (\$1.00). Every certificate that is not renewed will expire on the first day of March of each year and may not be renewed except upon the payment of lapsed fee.

Sec. 5. Section six of said act approved June 12, 1913, as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. This act shall not be construed to affect or apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, or to any person nursing the sick for hire who does not in any way assume to be, or practice as, a registered nurse.

Sec. 6. Section eight of said act approved June 12, 1913, as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 8. The board upon written application, and upon the receipt of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as registration fee, shall issue a certificate of registration without examination to any applicant who has been duly registered as a registered nurse under the laws of another state or foreign country, provided the applicant meets the requirements for certification as provided for in this act.

Sec. 7. Section eleven of said act approved June 12, 1913, as amended is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 11. Within ten days after the beginning of each month the secretary of the state board of health shall report to the controller the amount and source of all collections made under the provisions of this act, and at the same time all such amounts shall be paid into the state treasury and shall be placed to the credit of the special fund to be known as the fund for examination and registration



of nurses; *provided*, that whenever and as often as there is in the state treasury to the credit of the fund for the examination and registration of nurses, funds in excess of ten thousand dollars the same to be invested by the state board of control in the same manner that the funds of the state land fund are invested and the interest upon such investment when collected shall be placed to the credit of the fund for the examination and registration of nurses. All amounts paid into this fund shall be held subject to the order of the state board of health, to be used only for the purpose of meeting necessary expenses, in the performance of the purpose of and the duties imposed by this act. Claims against the fund shall be audited by the state board of health and by the board of control and shall be paid by the state treasurer upon warrants drawn by the state controller.

Section 8. This amendment to section four of said act approved June 2, 1913, shall take effect June thirtieth, nineteen hundred twenty-three, and the remaining provisions hereof shall take effect ninety days after the final adjournment of the forty-fourth session of the legislature.

Sec. 9. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

THE CALIFORNIA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION, STATE ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING and the STATE LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION held a joint convention in San Francisco, August 1-4. The sessions were well attended, some three hundred delegates and visitors being present at each session. Lillian L. White, president of the Association, struck the note of the convention in her opening address, saying: "We nurses look forward to being considered not merely as women called in time of sickness and death, but as an active force in the life of the community. Our profession is a public service and we should have a voice in the shaping of public opinion. Heretofore the scope of our work lay only in private and industrial life. Now we must increase our activities until we become an active force for the public good. Every nurse should be trained not only in her profession, but as a leader. All of us must have community spirit and let our great purpose be the spreading of health teachings throughout the land." The program included papers on The Private Duty Nurse, Elizabeth Bidwell, Pasadena; Side Lights on Nursing Legislation, Mrs. M. A. Adams of Sacramento; Recent Legislation of Interest to Ex-Service Men and Women, Augustus J. Adams, Attorney at Law, Sacramento; Radium as a Factor in Treating Disease, Dr. Lawrence Tausig, San Francisco; Modern Treatment in Communicable Diseases, Dr. E. C. Fleishner, San Francisco; The School Training of the Mentally Defective Child, Louise Lombard, San Francisco; Responsibility of the Visiting Nurse in Recognizing and Caring for the Mental Defectives, Dr. Olga Bridgman, San Francisco; Progress of Child Hygiene in California, Dr. Ethel Waters, Bureau of Child Hygiene, State Board of Health; Hospital Social Service, Margaret Wales, Stanford Clinics; The Purpose of the Health Center, Dr. Alvin Powell, Oakland; Community Health Work, Edith S. Bryan, Berkeley; Tuberculosis, Southern California, Sidney Maguire; Tuberculosis, Northern California, Mrs. Estelle Edson; Nutrition Clinics, Beatrice Woodward, San Francisco; The Industrial Nurse and Her Opportunities, Regina P. Horton, San Francisco; Personal Service Work in the Department Store, Mrs. M. V. Greene, San Francisco; Red Cross Public Health Nursing, Mary L. Cole, San Francisco; The Challenge of a World Need to the Young Woman of Today, Flora Bradford, American Red Cross; Activities of a Health Department and Their Importance in the Community, Dr. William Hassler, San Francisco; The Contribution of the Public Health Nurse to Better Health; C. J. Sullivan, of the League for the Conservation of Public Health;

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Recreation and Health, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University; The Relation of the School of Nursing to the Hospital, Dr. R. G. Broderick, Superintendent of Alameda County Hospital; The Value of Academic Study for the Trained Nurse, Lucy Ward Stebbins, Berkeley; Social Life of the Student, Activities Inspired by the Y. W. C. A., Ruth Heynemann of the Y. W. C. A.; Needs and Opportunities for Nurse Instructors, Mabel Sprague, Pasadena; Policies of the Coming Year, Susan G. Parish, Superintendent of Nurses, San Francisco Hospital; Nursing Organizations, Dr. W. E. Musgrave, of the State Medical Society. San Jose was the victor by ten votes over Santa Cruz as the meeting place for the 1922 convention of the three organizations. Mrs. Ella B. Conzelmann of Stockton was the unanimous choice of the convention for the presidency. Elected to serve with Mrs. Conzelmann were Mrs. J. F. Peterson and Mary K. Clary, vice presidents; Mrs. Julia Taylor, secretary; Clara A. Saunders, treasurer. Mary K. Clary was elected president of the State Organization for Public Health Nursing and Susan G. Parish, president of the State League for Nursing Education.

**Colorado.**—THE COLORADO STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold a meeting to register nurses at the State House, Denver, on September 7, 8, and 9, 1921. Apply to the Secretary, Louise Perrin, State House, Denver.

**Connecticut.**—The work of recruiting student nurses, since January, 1921, has been conducted by the Graduate Nurses' Association of Connecticut, each one of the four districts selecting its own committee. In District No. 1, the local Red Cross Chapters in Middletown, Meriden and New Haven contributed to this work by supporting a paid speaker, Marion Dibble, for one month, who reached groups in high schools, grammar schools, women's clubs, parent-teachers' associations, Y.W.C.A., various church societies and chambers of commerce, and in addition, posters, moving pictures, "open house" in hospitals, and special clinics were used to further publicity. In other districts superintendents of training schools conducted the greater part of the work. Most of the local high schools and eighth grades were reached in addition to church societies, clubs, granges, etc. In Hartford (District No. 3) a student nurse in uniform, accompanied Miss Reid in her visits to the schools and told in a very interesting way the advantages of the profession from the point of view of the nurse in training. Many rural communities throughout the northern section of the state were addressed by Lisbeth MacDonald, who was enabled through her work as a Demonstrator of Home Nursing in connection with the Farm Bureau, to distribute literature and speak to numbers of groups which might not have been reached in any other way. Recently the work has been transferred to the Connecticut League of Nursing Education and under its direction will be continued as long as it is considered necessary. **New Haven.**—MAUDE LANDIS, who has been director of the Connecticut Training School, New Haven Hospital, for the past three years, went to San Francisco on August 1, to become Professor of Nursing at Leland Stanford University. **Bridgeport.**—THE BRIDGEPORT GENERAL HOSPITAL is presenting a film entitled "The Call of the Hour." It is the story of a young high school girl who has entered the hospital as a probationer. The film was made expressly for the Bridgeport Hospital School for Nurses and all the scenes have been taken in the hospital or in places of interest about Bridgeport and show the daily activities in the hospital. The School for Nurses has reduced the length of course of training from three years to two years and four months. It has been possible to do this because much of the former routine work in the wards is now consigned to ward helpers. The duties of the student nurse are now limited to the actual study of the care and treatment of patients. During

the four months' preparatory course, intensive class work and practical work will be given.

**Illinois.**—THE ILLINOIS STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its next annual meeting in Quincy, October 20 and 21. **Chicago.**—Adah K. Butts, who has been with the Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross, sailed for Constantinople in August for work in the American Hospital. She is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia. **Moline.**—THE LUTHERAN HOSPITAL held graduating exercises on May 12 for a class of nine. Hospital Day was observed on the same date, with scores of visitors. THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION, at its last meeting had a talk from Carol L. Martin, Central Council of Nursing Education. On July 27, the alumnae held a lawn social on the grounds of the nurses' home, the proceeds going to help support the Central Council. **Peoria.**—THE SEVENTH DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held its annual picnic at Pekin, with swimming, games, and a supper. An appeal was made for the Nurses' Relief Fund, during supper. The response was good. An automobile ride, furnished by the hospital board, completed an enjoyable afternoon. **St. Francis' Hospital** graduated its first class of nurses in June; an alumnae association is being formed. Miss Surbray and Miss Graves of Cleveland have assumed the positions of Superintendent and Superintendent of Nurses at Proctor Hospital. **Jacksonville, District No. 13.**—PASSAVANT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL held graduating exercises at State Street Presbyterian Church on June 16, for a class of five. The address was given by Mary C. Wheeler of Chicago. The Alumnae Association gave a dinner and dance for the class at the Colonial Inn. A luncheon in honor of Miss Wheeler was given by the nurses of Morgan County at the Peacock Inn. Maude Ryan, Blanche McCollum and Della Davis, with Miss Moeda of Waverly have been taking the course in Public Health Nursing at Western Reserve University, Cleveland.

**Indiana.**—THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES has the following officers: President, Nellie G. Brown, Robert W. Long Hospital, Indianapolis; Elizabeth Springer, Huntington County Hospital, Huntington; secretary-treasurer, Ida J. McCaslin, Lebanon. **Indianapolis.**—THE PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING ASSOCIATION opened a teaching center on July 15, with one student nurse from each of the five accredited schools of nursing of the city enrolled. A district was selected which is, as nearly as possible, a model district for teaching all the phases of public health nursing. In establishing the teaching center, the aim of the Association is to offer an insight into the possibilities of public health work to the student nurse. No certificate is given. The classes are open to Senior students of accredited schools of nursing. The class of 1916, Indianapolis City Hospital, held a reunion at Fairview Park, August 13. There were 22 in the class, one of whom, Florence LeClair, died in service. Anna Hert is doing private duty nursing in Cleveland. Edith Keeler has resigned from the Public Health Nursing Association to become County Public Health Nurse for LaGrange County. THE INDIANA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Indianapolis, October 5-7.

**Iowa: Des Moines.**—One hundred and eleven nurses attended the STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS held at the Capitol on July 28 and 29. At the annual meeting of the State Board of Health DR. LAUNDER was elected President. DR. ESHBACH of Albia is the new member. ANNA DRAKE of Des Moines and AMY BEERS of Fairfield were re-appointed on the Nurses' Committee. **Iowa City.**—Thirty nurses attended the institute held at the State University. All report a pleasant as well as a most instructive two weeks. **Grinnell.**—GLADYS HICKS has

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resigned her position as Superintendent of the Community Hospital on account of illness. Ada Reitz has accepted a position in Los Angeles, Cal. **Oskaloosa.**—Eva Milburn and Effie Steigelman have resigned their positions as Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of the Mahaska County Hospital. **Fairfield.**—Twenty-one Iowa nurses who served with Hospital Unit R overseas attended the second reunion, held August 13 and 14. **Washington.**—THE WASHINGTON COUNTY HOSPITAL announces the reorganization of the School of Nursing. A class will be admitted in September.

**Kentucky: Maysville.**—LUELLA M. ERION, formerly with the Pacific Division of the Red Cross, resigned that position on June 1, and is now with the Kentucky State Board of Health, as Supervising Nurse of Mason County with headquarters at Maysville.

**Maryland.**—THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF NURSES will hold an examination for State Registration, October 11, 12, 13, 14. All applications must be filed fifteen days prior to the date of the examination with the Secretary, Mary Cary Packard, 1211 Cathedral Street, Baltimore.

**Massachusetts: North Adams.**—THE BERKSHIRE COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION was reorganized on May 4, and the following officers were elected: President and Councillor for Berkshire County, Harriet Stanley; vice president, Jane Smith; secretary, Mary Larter; treasurer, Edith Stafford. Several successful meetings have been held. A meeting was held in August in connection with the Public Health Association.

**Michigan.**—STATE BOARD EXAMINATIONS FOR NURSES will be held in Lansing, September 27 and 28, and on October 4 and 5. Applications for the September examination should be on file in the office of the Board by September 19, and for the October examination, by September 26. The amended registration law goes into effect December 1, 1921, after which date all graduate nurses who wish to practice nursing in Michigan must be registered. The educational requirements will also be raised to 9th grade, and the registration fee increased to \$15. All persons desiring to be registered under the present law must therefore file applications for examination either in September or October. Mrs. Helen deSpelder Moore, Secretary, 511 Oakland Building, Lansing, Mich. **Detroit.**—Mrs. Elspeth H. Vaughan, who has been registrar of the Central Directory, sailed on August 13, to report to Miss Hay in Paris.

**Minnesota.**—THE MINNESOTA STATE REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting, October 13 and 14, in Duluth. Frances Cameron, St. Luke's Hospital, is chairman of the Arrangements Committee. The Minnesota State Board of Nurse Examiners will hold the next examination on October 7 and 8 at the State Capitol, St. Paul.

**Nebraska: Lincoln.**—THE NEBRASKA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting October 11 and 12 in Lincoln.

**Missouri.**—THE MISSOURI STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting, October 10, 11, and 12, at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis.

**Montana.**—THE MONTANA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES met at Billings July 12 and 13, for its ninth annual convention. After the invocation, address of welcome and music, a joint session was held with the TUBERCULOSIS SECTION of the PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF MONTANA, at which the following papers were given: The Government's Tuberculosis Work with Our Soldiers, Dr. High, Helena; The Modern Health Crusade, Grace Osborne, National Tuberculosis Association; Finding the Early Case, Dr. Watkins, Billings; Malnutrition,—a talk illustrated by charts—Mary Ann Graber, Agricultural College, Bozeman;



Malnutrition and Its Relation to Tuberculosis, Dr. Harrington, State Board of Health of Wisconsin. Luncheon at the Commercial Club was made most interesting with a Children's Health Programme. The afternoon was given to business and to a joint meeting with the Public Health Association. The social feature of the evening was a dance given by the Yellowstone County Medical Association and by District No. 5 of the State Nurses' Association. At the Wednesday morning session, there were talks on The Relation of the Social Worker to the Nurse, by Miss Lund, American Red Cross Social Worker for Eastern Montana, and a talk by Minnie H. Ahrens, Central Division, American Red Cross, after which the members attended the state medical meeting to hear Dr. Braish of the Mayo Clinic, and then to a luncheon at the Northern Tea Room, given by District 5. At the afternoon session, Margaret Muckley gave a report of the Northwestern Sectional convention held in Portland, Oregon. Miss Muckley was sent to this convention by the State Nurses' Association and the State Board of Health. She gave a most inspiring account of the meetings. A paper was then read by Pauline D. Proulx of Butte, on Interesting Young Women in Nursing and Keeping Them Interested. This brought out discussion, pro and con. Election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Emily Covert Heaton, Billings; vice presidents, Mrs. Adele McCray, Bozeman; Margaret Murphy, Butte; Miss Johnson, Great Falls; secretary, Margaret Irish, Billings; treasurer, Dora Mecklenburg, Great Falls. The session closed with a drive on the Poly Road to the Country Club, where the Woman's Club served tea. The meeting next year will be held at Great Falls.

**New York.**—THE NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel Utica, Utica, October 25, 26, and 27, beginning with a joint meeting with the League and Public Health Association on the evening of the 25th. Registration will be on Wednesday, October 26, 9-10 a. m. The chairman of the Programme Committee is Eliza P. Reid, 43 S. Washington Street, Rochester. The chairman of the Arrangements Committee is Anna O'Neil, 103 Lexington Place, Utica. Accommodations may be secured at the following hotels: Hotel Utica, \$3.50 to \$5, all rooms with bath; Hotel Martin, \$2.50 to \$5; Hotel Albert, \$2 to \$6. The tentative outline of the programme contains the following items: Papers.—Responsibilities of Hospital Boards, Managers, and of the Community to Schools of Nursing, by Amy M. Hilliard; Advertising Schools of Nursing, Edna W. Gorton; Central Schools of Nursing as Applicable to Communities in New York State, Annie W. Goodrich; Diet in Disease, Dr. Houston; Responsibility of Alumnae Associations for the Ethics of the Profession, Miss Murdoch. Round tables will be held with the following subjects for discussion: Methods by Which Routine Work of the Student Nurse May Be Eliminated; Methods of Accounting for Breakage and Loss; A Practical Scheme for Training Attendants; Coöperation of Schools of Nursing in Meeting the Problems of the Private Duty Nurse; Practical Ethics in the Professional and Social Life of the Student Nurse. The Arrangements Committee is planning a dinner and a drive. THE RELIEF FUND DRIVE, commemorating the birthday of Sophia F. Palmer, continues to bring results, as can be seen in the monthly report in the JOURNAL. There is still September and part of October in which individuals and associations may contribute, before the summary is given at the State meeting. Several new applications for help are being considered, hence the pressing need for a larger fund. Rochester, District No. 2.—An institute on the Nutritional Problems of Children, conducted by Dr. William R. P. Emerson of Boston and Mabel Skilton, will be held at the Medical Club,

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October 3-15, under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association. Teachers, public health nurses, social workers, and dietitians are desired as applicants. The course includes lectures by such authorities as Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Dr. John R. Murlin, Dr. George W. Goler, and Dr. Herbert S. Weet, with demonstrations in the schools. The fee for the course is \$25. Mary M. Roberts and Abbie Roberts, both of Cincinnati, Ohio, came to Rochester on August 1, one to be co-editor of the JOURNAL, the other to be director of the social service work at the Rochester General Hospital. Syracuse, District No. 4.—THE HOSPITAL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD held graduating exercises on June 13 for a class of twenty. The Alumnae Association gave a reception to the class on the following evening, when the alumnae prize of \$25 was presented to Miss Mulvaney. The Association held its June meeting at Onondaga Park, when the name was changed to Alumnae Association of Nurses of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd of Syracuse University, Inc. It was decided to give \$50 to the Relief Fund in memory of Miss Palmer and to raise the alumnae dues, \$1, the extra amount being put into the Relief Fund, each year. Jessie Broadhurst is taking a summer course at Columbia. Conception Hernandez is in charge of a school of ten, at Pueblo, Mexico. Harriet Southworth is superintendent of the Episcopal Hospital for Children, Cincinnati. Louise Cramp is doing rehabilitation work under the Red Cross. Ogdensburg, District No. 6, held its quarterly meeting at the Hepburn Hospital, July 6. Clara Bullock was appointed chairman of the Relief Fund Committee. Saranac Lake, District No. 8.—Florence Struthers has given up her work as superintendent of nurses at the Trudeau Sanatorium, because of a need for a long rest. She is succeeded by Mary L. Jacobs. New York City.—Helen Young, class of 1912, of School of Nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital, who has held various positions on the Staff since graduating, has been appointed Acting Director, School of Nursing, to fill the vacancy made by Miss Maxwell's resignation, which took effect on July 1 of this year. Janet B. Christie, who has been for seventeen years assistant to Miss Maxwell, has resigned, as has also Elspeth A. Gould, second assistant. The Alumnae Association has expressed its appreciation to both for their loyal service to the school. Elizabeth Frost, class of 1914, has accepted a position in Robert College Infirmary, Constantinople. Helen C. Howes, class of 1911, goes to Portland, Maine, as executive secretary of the Church Mission of Help for the Diocese of Maine. THE NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE FOR NURSING EDUCATION will hold its annual meeting at Utica on Tuesday, October 25. A very comprehensive program has been prepared, which will be published in the October issue of the JOURNAL, an interesting feature of which will be a joint meeting of the three State Associations, to be held on the evening of the above date.

North Dakota: Devils Lake.—MERCY HOSPITAL held graduating exercises for five nurses on June 23.

Ohio: Cleveland.—A DEPARTMENT OF NURSING EDUCATION has been established in Women's College, WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, and students may now be enrolled for the five-year course. The first two years will be spent in the College, where the general cultural subjects fundamental in any college course, and the basic sciences, will be taught and afford the student a foundation for the professional course given in the hospital during the third and fourth years. The fifth year will be largely elective, the student being given the opportunity to elect one of the several branches of nursing in which she may be most interested. Carolyn E. Gray has been appointed Director with the title of Associate Professor. Miss Gray is especially well qualified for this position and Cleveland

is to be congratulated. This has the endorsement of the Cleveland Welfare Federation and also has the support of a large body of influential friends of Nursing Education. Cincinnati.—V. Lota Lorimer, ex-director of the Bureau of Nursing, Lake Division, American Red Cross, with offices at Cleveland, has succeeded Elizabeth Cocke as superintendent of nurses of the Visiting Nurse Association.

Oklahoma.—THE OKLAHOMA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual convention at the Lee Huckin Hospital, Oklahoma City, October 12, 13, 14. An interesting and profitable meeting is being planned. Oklahoma City.—Anne K. Shaw, who has been superintendent of nurses, Oklahoma Baptist Hospital, has taken the position of superintendent of the Shawnee Hospital, Shawnee.

Oregon: Portland.—Two new nurses, Gertrude Deutsch and Gertrude Forrester, have been added to the Visiting Nurses' staff. Both are graduates of the Public Health Course of the University of Oregon. Several of the county Public Health associations, with the aid of the county public health nurses, are establishing Well Baby Clinics with splendid results, some counties have two clinics. Helen S. Hartley, who was acting State Advisory Nurse during Miss Allen's absence, will now specialize in Sociology with the University of Oregon Extension course. Mary E. DuPaul has accepted a position with the Oregon Tuberculosis Association to demonstrate public health nursing in Yamhill County.

Pennsylvania.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at York, November 8-9-10-11.

Texas.—A new examining board was appointed by the Governor in May, consisting of the following members: Helen T. Holliday, Baylor Hospital, Dallas; Emily D. Greene, El Paso; Annie Lord, San Antonio; Mary B. Grigsby, Waco; Eula Whitehouse, Municipal Hospital, Houston. Miss Holliday is president, and Miss Whitehouse, secretary, of the Board.

Vermont: Montpelier.—THE HEATON HOSPITAL ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION was organized on February 1, and the following officers were elected: President, Eliza A. Davis; vice-president, Gertrude H. Ploof; secretary, Ruby B. Whelan; treasurer, Florence M. Dow; directors, Margaret Rogers, Frances Emmons, Isabel Eagan. On July 12, the association held its semi-annual meeting. After the business session, Katherine Spear, Red Cross Public Health Nurse, gave a talk on Public Health Work. Individual pledges were made to the Relief Fund. A social hour followed the meeting.

Virginia.—THE VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES met in Danville May 25 and 26. The meeting was well attended, the papers were splendid, and the different sections were made very interesting. Officers were elected as follows: President, Anne Gulley, Leesburg; vice-president, Mrs. Fereba Croxton, Richmond; secretary, L. L. Odom, Norfolk; treasurer, Margaret Cowling, Charlottesville.

West Virginia.—Anna M. Trimble resigned her position as secretary of the Board of Examiners for Nurses, June 1. Jessie A. Clarke, Ohio Valley Hospital, Wheeling, was appointed to the office.

Wisconsin.—THE WISCONSIN STATE ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting in Milwaukee, October 4, 5, 6. Adda Eldredge, recently appointed director and inspector of schools of nursing for the coming year, will assume her duties October 1. Milwaukee.—Nan Dineen, formerly superintendent of the Infants' Hospital, has been appointed supervisor and director to reorganize the Home Bureau of Nursing. Marian Rottman has been granted a ten months' leave of absence, from the Department of health, to attend Columbia this fall. Beloit.—THE BELOIT HOSPITAL SCHOOL FOR NURSES graduated seven nurses, July 28.

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## BIRTHS

On June 30, in Nogales, Arizona, a son, William Surel, to Mr. and Mrs. Irve Underwood. Mrs. Underwood was Ellen Rentzman, class of 1917, West Suburban Hospital, Oak Park, Ill. She was the first student to enter this training school.

On July 17, a son, Walter Thomas, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Haswell of Buffalo, N. Y. Mrs. Haswell was Esther Allen Denison, class of 1918, Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.

On June 23, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. James D. Hanna. Mrs. Hanna was Bertha P. Linn, class of 1914, Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn.

On August 1, in Newport, R. I., a daughter, to Lieutenant and Mrs. Howard Manfred Shaffer. Mrs. Shaffer was Florence E. Pierce, class of 1917, Laura Franklin Children's Hospital, New York City.

On July 23, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Leo Johnson, Detroit. Mrs. Johnson was Valentine M. Gontero, class of 1913, Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney, Pa.

On June 17, in Quincy, Ill., a daughter, Lois Eleanor, to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Freiberg. Mrs. Freiberg was Eva M. Eighme, class of 1913, Illinois Training School, Chicago.

On July 18, a son, Charles Henry, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Monroe. Mrs. Monroe was Julia M. Kilday, class of 1914, Backus Hospital, Norwich, Conn.

On August 7, a daughter, Jane, to Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Nicolet. Mrs. Nicolet was Kathryn Hasley, class of 1917, Columbia Hospital, Wilkesburg, Pa.

On June 17, to Dr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Truitt, a son, James McConnell. Mrs. Truitt was Mrs. Eleanor McConnell, class of 1915, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago.

On July 7, a son, William Henry, to Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Ripp of Port Leyden, N. Y. Mrs. Ripp was Catherine McGouldrick, class of 1919, St. Joachim's Hospital, Watertown, N. Y.

On July 12, in Dryad, Wash., a daughter, Dorothy Dill, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden. Mrs. Madden was Hazel W. Miller, class of 1916, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

On July 8, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Cornelis Zanen of Wayne, Mich. Mrs. Zanen was Martha Sanderson, class of 1914, Hackley Hospital, Muskegon.

On July 8, in Contact, Nevada, a daughter, to Mr. and Mrs. Laird Wilcox. Mrs. Wilcox was Maude Agnew, class of 1910, City Hospital, Indianapolis.

On July 25, a son, Frank W., Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Lewis. Mrs. Lewis was Maud Beck, class of 1918, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia.

On July 24, at Wausau, Wis., a daughter, to Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Partridge. Mrs. Partridge was Edith M. Cowie, class of 1906, Grace Hospital, Detroit.

On July 4, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nichols. Mrs. Nichols was Isabella Brothers, class of 1920, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

In July, a son, Lawrence, Jr., to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Scates. Mrs. Scates was Myrtle Foster, class of 1919, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

In July, a daughter, Margery Maud, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold Valtier. Mrs. Valtier was Myrle Slate, class of 1918, House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown, N. Y.

## MARRIAGES

On July 2, at Aberdeen, S. D., Freda M. Blumhart, class of 1919, St. Joseph's Hospital, Sioux City, Iowa, to Allison N. Buehre. Mr. and Mrs. Buehre will live in Brookings, S. D.

On July 9, Francis Grant Mathison, class of 1919, St. John's Hospital, Cleve-

land, Ohio, to Gilbert Jennings Toomey, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Toomey will live in Cleveland.

On June 16, in Johnstown, Pa., Josephine Meehan, class of 1908, Pittsburgh Hospital, Pittsburgh, to Joseph Williams. Mr. and Mrs. Williams will live in Ellsworth, Pa.

On June 20, in Hartford, Conn., Katheryn E. Hartnett, class of 1915, St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, to Thomas J. Molloy. Judge and Mrs. Molloy will live in Hartford.

On July 20, in Des Moines, Iowa, Bertha H. Peard, graduate of Des Moines General Hospital, to John P. Schwartz, M.D.

On April 16, in Columbia, Mo., Johanna Partenheimer, class of 1918, Mullanphy Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., to Gillis E. Horrocks. Mr. and Mrs. Horrocks will live in Albion, Iowa.

On May 14, in Fort Worth, Texas, Alice Collins, class of 1917, Mullanphy Hospital, St. Louis, to William Leavey. Mr. and Mrs. Leavey will live in Fort Worth.

On June 28, in Dallas, Texas, Marion Brockway, class of 1920, Johns Hopkins Hospital, to Claude Irving Uhler, M.D.

Recently, Anna Shinkowska, class of 1920, Fall River Municipal Hospital, Fall River, Mass., to Robert Stephan Hampson. Mr. and Mrs. Hampson will live in Fall River.

On June 21, Maude Rose, class of 1916, Rockford Hospital, Rockford, Ill., to Marshall Stone. Mr. and Mrs. Stone will live in Urbana, Ohio.

On June 28, Geraldine A. Coltman, class of 1920, Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls, Pa., to Thomas Hagan. Mr. and Mrs. Hagan will live in Perrysville, Ind.

On June 30, Ursula Ward, class of 1918, Providence Hospital, Beaver Falls, Pa., to Clarence Pullman. Mrs. Pullman formerly held a position with the Beaver County Tuberculosis Society. Mr. and Mrs. Pullman will live in Cleveland, Ohio.

Recently, Rava Hughes, class of 1917, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, Indianapolis, to P. J. Kelly. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly will live in Roxbury, Mass.

On July 15, in Indianapolis, Edith Andrews, class of 1919, Protestant Deaconess Hospital, to O. K. Enzor, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Enzor will live in Indianapolis.

On June 25, at Patchuca, Mexico, Kathryn M. Densmore, class of 1911, St. Barnabas Hospital, Newark, N. J., to Henry C. Stroud of Sheridan, Wyoming.

On August 10, Margaret G. Minnich, class of 1909, Berea General Hospital, to Cary R. Blair. Rev. and Mrs. Blair will live in Paducah, Ky.

On June 22, Rose Queal, class of 1919, St. Joachim's Hospital, Watertown, N. Y., to William J. Barden, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Barden will live at Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Recently, Meta Schaefer, class of 1917, Post Graduate Hospital, Chicago, to Mr. Schroeder. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder will live in Chicago.

On July 28, Pearl M. Tillman, class of 1915, St. Joachim's Hospital, Watertown, N. Y., to John B. Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher will live in Watertown.

On July 25, at Des Moines, Iowa, Zilpha M. Kamp, class of 1917, Jefferson County Hospital, Fairfield, to Park Russell. Mr. and Mrs. Russell will live at Guthrie Center.

Recently, in Pensacola, Fla., Marty Hastings, class of 1920, Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia, to Jetson Cooke. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke will live in Clearfield, Pa.

Recently, in Cleveland, Ohio, Jennie A. Reiners, class of 1917, Christ Hos-

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pital, Jersey City, N. J., to Thomas F. Bauer. Mr. and Mrs. Bauer will live in Jersey City.

On June 28, Blanche Benham, class of 1919, St. Lawrence State Hospital, Ogdensburg, N. Y., to Charles Storey.

On June 10, at Springfield, Ill., Alice Wales, class of 1915, Passavant Memorial Hospital, Jacksonville, to Charles E. Gebhart. Mr. and Mrs. Gebhart will live in Stonington, Ill.

On June 2, at Providence, R. I., Marjorie Freeman, class of 1921, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, to Edson Burr, M.D.

On June 7, at Hackensack, N. J., Florence St. John, class of 1918, Presbyterian Hospital, New York, to William H. MacCrellish.

#### DEATHS

On June 27, in Baltimore, Julia G. Reid, class of 1906, Union Protestant Infirmary. Miss Reid has been prominent in Public Health activities in Maryland for several years. In 1919, she organized the Social Service work at the University of Maryland, and worked in that institution until November, 1920, when she was taken ill. She had a wide circle of friends and will be greatly missed by all who knew her.

On July 15, 1921, Margaret Coddington Squire, class of 1892, Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., after an illness of three months.

In July, at the Christian Home for Women, Pittsburgh, Pa., where she had been matron for many years, Mrs. Sarah H. Scoles, class of 1888, Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital.

On July 16, at her home in Fairfield, Iowa, Maude M. Frazey, class of 1908, Burlington Hospital, Burlington, Iowa.

On August 3, Eugenie Dilree, a pupil nurse at the Sellwood Hospital, Portland, Ore. Miss Dilree met death by drowning while swimming in the Willamette River.

On August 12, Pauline Longhurst Dolliver, at Phillip's House, a private department of Massachusetts General Hospital, after three months of nobly borne suffering caused by inoperable abdominal carcinoma. Miss Dolliver was widely known and sincerely loved, particularly by the nurses of New England and New York, as hers has been a very active life spent modestly for the betterment of nursing. Born in Auburndale, Mass., in 1862, she was graduated from Massachusetts General Hospital School for Nurses in 1889. After several years in head nurse positions at Massachusetts General and St. Luke's, New York, and in private duty nursing, she became assistant to Miss Maxwell at the Presbyterian, New York. In 1899 she returned to her Alma Mater as Superintendent of the school. In 1910 Miss Dolliver returned to New York to organize the Central Directory for Nurses, a position she resigned in 1914 to accept the post she occupied at the time of her death, that of assistant to the resident physician of Massachusetts General Hospital in charge of Phillip's House.



## BOOK REVIEWS

GRACE H. CAMERON, R.N., DEPARTMENT EDITOR

**A TEXT-BOOK OF SIMPLE NURSING PROCEDURE FOR HIGH SCHOOLS.** Together with Instruction for First Aid in Emergencies. By Amy Elizabeth Pope. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. Price, \$2.50.

A book of this type should have wide recognition, when we realize that official statistics prove to us "that 75 per cent—15,000,000—of our school children have physical defects which are potentially or actually detrimental to health." A greater knowledge of hygienic living and what is meant by sanitary surroundings will lower this percentage. As no nursing procedures can be taught without including and stressing cleanliness, the teaching of nursing care and treatments in the public schools will train a great number of girls in the ways of right living. The book is most practical and the instruction as simple as may be to follow intelligently. The procedures and instruction are, of course, limited to the requirements of the young girl. There is, in addition, plain instruction for first aid in emergencies—burns, frost-bite, hemorrhage, fractures, drowning, etc. A chapter is devoted to the principles of bandaging; and another to poisons.

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN.** By Herman E. Sheffield, M.D. With 238 illustrations, mostly original, and nine color plates. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, \$9.50.

"This volume is the consummation of the author's experience in the field of pediatrics for nearly thirty years. It embodies the latest knowledge of the theory and practice of the diseases of infancy and childhood and is designed to meet the needs especially of the general practitioner and medical student."

**THE AMERICAN HOME DIET.** An Answer to the Ever Present Question, What Shall We Have for Dinner? By E. V. McCollum, and Nina Simmonds. Published by Frederick C. Mathews Company, Detroit. Price, \$3.65.

An unique book on the food and cookery problem. The first part briefly outlines the science of nutrition. The housewife is urged to study and understand this subject and is shown the evils of faulty diet. Then the more important foodstuffs are analyzed sufficiently to show the nutritive quality; and the menace to health from the use of deficient and adulterated foods is described. The second part is a complete list of satisfactory, scientific menus covering the entire year. There are but few receipts, as the housewife is expected to have a standard book on cookery.

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**TUBERCULOSIS AND HOW TO COMBAT IT.** A Book for the Patient. By Francis M. Pottenger, M.D. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, \$2.00.

A group of popular talks to the enquiring patient who is under treatment for tuberculosis. The author explains in a simple manner, giving the reason for the things that must be done or that must be avoided, all the steps in the patient's treatment. The book will not take the place of a physician but it will help to answer many of the questions asked by the seeker after health. There is a decided optimistic note running through all the information.

**A HAND-BOOK FOR NURSES.** With Examination Questions Based on the Contents of the Chapters. By J. K. Watson. Sixth Edition, Entirely Re-written and Much Enlarged. Illustrated. Published by The Scientific Press, Ltd., 28 and 29 Southampton Street, Strand, W. C. 2, London, Eng.

This book of some 700 pages covers anatomy, materia medica, medical nursing, surgical nursing, obstetrics, gynaecology, dietetics and electro-therapy. Each section is necessarily brief. It might be a book useful in the home and for practical nurses. It is much too superficial for a nurse's textbook.

**NURSES MANUAL OF THE SKIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.** By L. Duncan Bulkley, M.D. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London. Price, \$2.25.

An excellent text book for the study of this most difficult subject written by an expert on the subject. Can be used profitably for study in connection with the lectures usually given on this subject in all schools of nursing.

**PRACTICAL CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF BLOOD.** By Victor Carl Myers, M.A., Ph.D. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis. Price, \$3.00.

This book is designed as a brief survey of this subject for physicians and laboratory workers.

**DISEASES OF CHILDREN FOR NURSES.** By Robert S. McCombs, M.D. Fourth Edition. Thoroughly Revised. W. B. Saunders Company. Price, \$3.00.

Since 1907, nurses have been using Dr. McCombs' book as a text book and this new edition, including the latest accepted methods of infant feeding, articles on acidosis, heart disorders, idiocy, pellagra, etc.; a chapter on therapeutics for children; prophylaxis and nursing, will be widely welcomed. The book is thoroughly up to date and the arrangement practical for teaching purposes.

**FOOD FACTS FOR THE HOME-MAKER.** By Lucile Stimson Harvey, A.M. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Price, \$2.50.

Lucile Stimson Harvey is known as Town Dietitian in Brookline, Mass., and is a well known food expert. As stated in the preface, the book is intended to be a help to the young housekeeper who has neither a knowledge of science nor a technical training; and also for the older housekeeper, "showing them the reasons why they have been doing certain things all their lives." There are a number of selected recipes, but the book is not purposed to compete with the regular cook book, it is rather to teach the proper feeding of the family and the planning of well chosen simple diets capable of producing a better nourished and healthier progeny.

**SURGICAL WARD WORK AND NURSING. A HANDBOOK FOR NURSES AND OTHERS.** By Alexander Miles, M.D. Fourth Edition. Published by the Scientific Press, Ltd., 28 and 29 Southampton Street, Strand, W. C. 2, London, Eng.

A book for the study of surgical nursing with divers illustrations.

**MEDICINE FOR NURSES.** By John Henderson, M.D. Longmans, Green & Company, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, New York City. Price, \$3.00.

Dr. Henderson has for a considerable period of time been lecturer and examiner in medicine to the nurses in the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, and bases these studies upon the experience and knowledge thus gained. The Royal Infirmary of Glasgow has all along been in the van in connection with nursing progress and education, so this book represents the best type of nursing text-book in Great Britain.

**MASSAGE AND THERAPEUTIC EXERCISES.** By Mary McMillan. W. B. Saunders Company. Philadelphia and London. Price, \$2.25.

This book is introduced to the public by Colonel Brackett, as Miss McMillan's work in this country has been chiefly with the U. S. A. Medical Corps, teaching and instructing in physiotherapy. During the two years ending in March, 1920, about 86,000 disabled soldiers had the benefit of over three and one-half million treatments in the general army hospitals and camps throughout the United States. Because of the results obtained, physical therapeutic measures are being introduced into civil hospitals and wherever such treatments are indicated. This book is for student nurses and also for those women who have taken intensive training in this work and who wish for further instruction. It is non-technical in language and simple and definite in construction. The illustrations are clear and instructive.

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